

9.3
1b
5 rep't
13-16
35118

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01717 1783

STATE OF NEVADA

FOURTH AND FIFTH
BIENNIAL REPORTS

OF THE

NEVADA HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

—

1913-1916

—



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE : : : JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT

1917

1735118

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1917.

To His Excellency, EMMET D. BOYLE, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of law, we herewith submit our report of the work of the Nevada Historical Society for the two biennial terms ending December 31, 1916.

Very respectfully yours,

G. F. TALBOT,
President.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, *Secretary.*

123214

123214

123214

123214

NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS

(Constituting Executive Council)

JUDGE G. F. TALBOT, President.....	Carson City
DR. H. E. REID, Vice-President.....	Reno
DR. A. E. HERSHISER, Treasurer.....	Reno
JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, Professor of History and Political Science, University of Nevada, Secretary and Curator.....	Reno
HON. H. H. CORYELL, Member at Large.....	Wells
HON. A. W. HOLMES, Member at Large.....	Reno

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Churchill—MR. IRA H. KENT.....	Fallon
Clark—HON. FRANK WILLIAMS.....	Goodsprings
Douglas—MR. D. R. HAWKINS.....	Genoa
Elko—MRS. FANNIE MAYER BANGS.....	Elko
Esmeralda—HON. WALTER E. PRATT.....	Goldfield
Eureka—HON. EDGAR A. SADLER.....	Eureka
Humboldt—HON. J. D. BRADSHAW.....	Paradise Valley
Lander—SENATOR LOUIS A. LEMAIRE.....	Battle Mountain
Lincoln—DR. J. D. CAMPBELL.....	Pioche
Lyon—HON. B. H. REYMERS.....	Yerington
Mineral—HON. A. SUMMERFIELD.....	Hawthorne
Nye—HON. T. J. BELL.....	Belmont
Ormsby—HON. SAM P. DAVIS.....	Carson City
Storey—COL. J. A. CONROIE.....	Virginia City
Washoe—CAPT. HERMAN DAVIS.....	Reno
White Pine—HON. W. C. GALLAGHER.....	Ely



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/biennialreportof45neva>

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 1, 1917.

To His Excellency, The Governor.

SIR: Since the installation, four years ago, of the exhibit in the building erected under Act of the Legislature, the work of the Nevada Historical Society has progressed favorably. This, as well as the advancement from the time of its organization, has been due largely to the gratuitous efforts made by the numerous members of the Society, including County Vice-Presidents and members of the Council, and the Secretary, who has continued to labor zealously and energetically to advance the Society, and who has served for years without compensation. Grateful appreciation is acknowledged also for the assistance of many persons who have made or secured donations for the collection or otherwise aided, including all who assisted in the historical pageant which the Society deemed important to give for the educational benefit of the young and the public in connection with the Fourth of July Carnival and Admission Day celebration in the fiftieth year of Statehood.

As the purposes of the Society become better known, the contributions increase, as shown by the large numbers more recently. The obtaining of many of these has been made possible by information and assistance from the numerous members of the organization residing in different parts of the State. As with other enterprises, the most has been accomplished by those who have taken special interest in the work. Upon these largely depends the advancement of the Society.

As the collection grows it becomes more useful; there are more calls for information; more attention is required to meet the desires of persons wishing to consult the manuscripts and to view the exhibits; and the correspondence has been increased by enlarged demands for information by mail. The most important work for the Society at this early period is the collection of material, much of which must be obtained now or never. It has been the endeavor to accomplish as much as possible with the means at hand, and the result is not so bad in comparison with other historical societies, which are provided with and expend from five to ten times as much annually.

Appropriations heretofore made have been hardly more than sufficient for maintenance. Collectors from other States are taking away valuable materials because Nevada has not provided money for field work necessary to gather them, nor for housing, cataloguing or convenient exhibition of such as are obtained. A few thousand dollars more would permit the

doing of field work, which would result in fourfold benefit in securing and preserving important matter relating to the history of the past and that which is making, day by day, in this Commonwealth.

The accompanying detailed report of the Secretary shows the transactions, progress, and needs of the organization.

Yours sincerely for the best interests of the Society and State,

G. F. TALBOT,
President.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

1

Published weekly, except during the summer months, when it is published bi-weekly. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 of the National Act of October 3, 1917. Postage paid at Chicago, Ill. and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in this journal to THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Copyright, 1901, by American Medical Association

Printed in U.S.A.

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610

SECRETARY'S REPORT

OFFICE OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1917.

To His Excellency, EMMET D. BOYLE, Governor of Nevada.

DEAR SIR: The Secretary of the Nevada Historical Society, in compliance with law, submits this report of the transactions and work of the organization. At no other time since the founding of the Society has the pressure of other duties so insistently driven out or pushed into the background the equally necessary labor of recording progress made and of preparing a careful statement of future needs. In 1915 the report was completed too late for publication, hence we combine herewith the two biennial reports, which, while hastily compiled, purpose to give a faithful account of the stewardship for the State.

I. Objects of the Society.

The objects of this Society are threefold: First, and most important, to bring to one centrally located place and there to preserve information relating to the antecedents of every phase of development in Nevada; second, to aid in the promotion of studies which will use this information to facilitate the further development of the State; third, to extend the knowledge of the resources and advantages of Nevada to citizens of other States and to diffuse within this Commonwealth a knowledge of those factors which are related to the future material and moral progress of the State. In other words, its work is preservative, digestive, and distributive. Its methods of action are through library, museum, publications, affiliated organizations, as the Pioneer Society, and gratuitous service in consultation and advice.

II. The Historical Society and the Legislatures of 1913 and 1915.

For the past four years comparatively little effort has been made with the State Legislatures to bring the needs of the organization to the notice of individual members. This is very necessary, work and especially so because of the want of printed information about the Society. But time did not permit of this personal work. Each session appropriated \$5,000 for the biennium. In addition there was a remainder of about \$100 on the building fund of the previous year. By Act of the Legislature of 1915 the Pioneer Collection, donated by the Society of Pacific Coast Pioneers in Virginia City to the State in 1887, was given into the custody of the Nevada Historical Society, and \$125 was appropriated for the packing, moving, and inventorying of the same. This valuable collection was brought to Reno in March, 1915.

III. Activities of the Society, 1913-1916.

In the beginning of each of the two bienniums here reviewed, it was the earnest expectation of the Executive Council that a larger sum would be made available for the historical work in Nevada. At the adjournment of each session, therefore, when it was realized that only a small

sum was made possible by legislation, the problem was met by selecting from the many desirable fields of activity those which seemed to be most imperative. The building must be furnished, the semicentennial must not pass unnoticed, library and museum donations must be received and cared for. The only large item of expense which could possibly be eliminated was that of paid expert labor. Hence the Secretary has been compelled during these four years, as previously, to keep the institution running through the utilization of time snatched from rest and recreation. And, even so, much has been neglected.

1. MEETINGS AND CELEBRATIONS: Since both time and revenue have been limited, attention was concentrated on the celebration of the Semicentennial of Nevada's Statehood in 1914. A historical pageant of Nevada history was given under the auspices of the Society on the Mackay Athletic Field at the University on the evening of July 2, 1914, before the largest audience ever assembled on the Mackay field and the third largest in the State's history. The emphasis of the pageant was upon the building of the State, although the entire life of the Commonwealth was depicted from its beginnings in the Spanish Territory and the Mexican Cession down to the throbbing living present. A historical pageant has been called "a prayer of aspiration," and this one was truly an attempt at looking toward greater things for the new Western State where even yet the children may sit at the feet of their grandparents and hear from those lips the stories of the beginnings of civilization in what is now a stable and progressive State of the Union. Directly by word of mouth and touch of hand are transmitted those vital feelings of belongingness to a something that has become great through sacrifice. Yet all too seldom have we paused in the rushing life of this new State to give opportunities for voicing such feelings. Hence in this pageant with its hundreds of participants was found a civic community value which dollars and cents cannot measure. That the various scenes were in the main enacted by the descendants of those Pioneers who had made the history was another element of value.

At the request of many citizens who were unavoidably absent from Reno in July the pageant was repeated in connection with the Semicentennial Celebration in October. In this latter event some five hundred people, old and young, participated. The presentation to the State of the famous Gridley Sanitary Sack of Flour by Mrs. Josephine Gridley Wood was the most striking feature of this second production. The Semicentennial Celebration held under the auspices of the Society in October extended from October 29 to November 1. An account of this event will be found in the Historical Papers of the Nevada Historical Society. It included the pageant, costume ball, Pioneer luncheon, and Sunday patriotic service.

As a direct result of the Semicentennial Celebration in 1914, the Society of Nevada Pioneers was organized October 30, 1914, as an auxiliary of the Nevada Historical Society to aid in "perpetuating the history of those early days and bequeathing to later generations the traditions of courage and strength and perseverance and frankness and generosity which characterized Pioneer life." The Nevada Historical Society was made the custodian of the Pioneer archives. An account of the organization of the Pioneers is given in the Papers of the Nevada Historical Society. The subsequent meetings of the Pioneer Society have been held in the Nevada Historical Society building, and have been largely attended by the Pioneers and their friends. At the meeting of March 4, 1915, the following resolu-

tions, which were drafted by a committeeman, Mr. R. L. Fulton, and slightly amended by the members, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the collection in the rooms of the Historical Society is of the utmost interest and value.

Resolved, That the State of Nevada owes it to itself, to the Pioneers who risked their lives and fortunes in laying the foundations for the home of our beloved community, to the future generations who will value every relic, every scrap of history and every memento of our early days, to the historian who will write the record into the history of the world, to provide the means for gathering together the scattered books, letters and relics of all kinds which will soon be destroyed and forever lost unless secured at once.

Resolved, That these and all future collections deserve a building of ample size properly arranged and fireproof in every particular.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor and to the Honorable Senate and Assembly with an earnest request that they provide such an appropriation as will place the Nevada Historical Society in a position to secure all historical objects, such as letters, pictures, books and other valuable mementos of the fast-disappearing race of Pioneers who did so much to ennoble and dignify this grand State, and will enable its Secretary to interview all the men and women who may be able to add to the records. We ask that the State Government endeavor to formulate a plan looking toward the erection two years hence of a permanent and commodious building for the housing of the rapidly growing collection where the public may at all times have easy access to the records in order that this generation and the children after them may learn to appreciate the State and to take pride in its history. We believe that this matter has been too long neglected, and that it has not received the attention it deserves. We earnestly request our State Government and the Legislature to give it aid and encouragement.

Resolved, That since the President of the University is a stranger to this State and to its history, a copy of these resolutions, as expressive of the sentiment of the Pioneers on this phase of educational work, be sent to him also.

(Signed) CHAS. H. RULISON, *President*.

C. GULLING, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Judge Virden of Reno is now the President of the Pioneer Society.

Another meeting of importance during the last four years was the flag-raising exercises on June 10, 1913, during the G. A. R. encampment in Reno. This event served also as the formal opening of the new Historical Building. An account of the exercises may be found in the Papers of the Nevada Historical Society.

2. THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING: With the \$5,000 appropriated by the Twenty-fifth Legislature a lot was secured and a brick building thirty feet by sixty was erected. Naturally, however, this sum could not be stretched to cover furniture and the many miscellaneous items which the contract for a bare building cannot include. Moreover while there were those who predicted that a thirty-by-sixty room could never be filled by the Society's collection, yet, within three months from the time of removal to this building, all were forced to admit the necessity of a mezzanine floor for housing the rapidly growing museum collection. Accordingly the balcony was built in June, 1913, and an office and lavatory provided on the lower floor. Home-made pine bookcases and museum cases were constructed from time to time by the Secretary with the aid of a student at the University and later assisted by a carpenter. The one large exhibition room was minus a ceiling save for the two large historical canvases stretched over the beams through the center of the room. The iron roof, while necessary for protection against fire, allowed both cold and soot to penetrate the entire building. The Secretary, therefore, took advantage of the fire sale of the Nevada Hardware Company and purchased several rolls of damaged building paper from

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in this journal to JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Subscription prices: Single copies, 15¢. Annual subscription in advance, \$5.00. Five years, \$25.00. Foreign subscriptions, \$6.00 per annum. Entered as second-class matter, June 26, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1968. Postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. Postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. Postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices.

Copyright, 1968, by American Medical Association. All rights reserved. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited.

Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited.

Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited.

Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited.

Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited.

Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited.

Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited.

Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited. Reproduction of this journal for advertising or promotional purposes without the written permission of the American Medical Association is prohibited.

which the best parts were selected and tacked over the beams for a temporary ceiling. The joists were then stained with a cheap preparation and the room was thus made to present a neater appearance. More recently heating apparatus has been installed, which makes the building comfortable in winter. Little could be done to improve the exterior of the plain brick structure, but with the aid of a few loads of soil and some grass and flower seeds a lawn was provided, vines and shrubs started, and the place made to look more like other more richly endowed state institutions.

3. WORK OF COLLECTION:

Collecting Trips by the Secretary: With no adequate provision for clerical assistance to take charge of the office work during her absence and with a full share of duties at the University, it is apparent that little could be accomplished by the Secretary in the way of going out into the State and exploring or prospecting for historical data and relics. Yet a few such trips have been made with good results as, for example, the acquisition of the famous Gridley Sack of Flour through what seemed at the time like a "wild-goose chase" to Modesto, Cal., on June 11, 1914. Also in the eastern part of Nevada some important results have come from hurried collecting tours. Of some of these trips it may be said that the full results are not yet discernible, for here as in other matters time must be given for fruit to ripen.

Voluntary Contributions and Gifts: Among the most encouraging features of the four years has been the increasing interest shown by individuals in sending historical contributions unsolicited and also in volunteering information as to the location of still other relics and data. Many hundreds of items have come to us in this way, including the large Col. Conboie Collection, the Capt. Davis Loan Collection, the various gifts of J. Holman Buck and Thomas Pepper of Mina, the many books and papers received from Mrs. A. T. Donnels, Mr. R. L. Fulton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sessions of Reno, the Boohers and Mayer-Bangs families of Elko, as also scores of other donors too numerous to mention in this connection. The possession of a comparatively fireproof building has, as was predicted, called forth from hiding places and old storerooms the historical treasures of Nevada citizens who are proud to exhibit their relics where all may see and enjoy.

The State Press: Among the many giving this voluntary but highly prized service, the state press heads the list with its inestimable contribution of the daily and weekly newspapers as well as its publication of news items which serve to keep the public in constant remembrance of the function and needs of the Society.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, through free transportation as well as by the gift of the splendid P. P. I. E. canvas of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation Project, has also greatly assisted the Society in its endeavors.

4. WORK OF ARRANGEMENT: The labor of making the collections available for use by the public consists of two principal kinds: (a) the systematizing and placing in order upon the shelves, tables or walls of the various exhibits; (b) the cataloguing of the materials so that a complete record is available and in order that any particular object may be readily located. The first part of this work has been done, not once, but several

times over, as the changes in buildings have necessitated. Today both the museum and library are in fairly good form. But, aside from accessioning additions as they arrive, the work of cataloguing was, because of the lack of proper assistance, untouched until November, 1916, when a cataloguer was employed for the remainder of the year, and a beginning has thus been made in reducing the collection to order. At present, it may be said, our effort is concentrated upon the task of marking each exhibit in such a way as to make it self-interpretative to the public and to identify it in event of the sudden removal of the present Secretary, who alone has knowledge of the entire collection.

5. WORK OF PUBLICATION: In addition to the Third Biennial Report the Secretary, with the kindly aid of the State Printer, published in October, 1914, a twenty-nine page pamphlet, entitled "Some Suggestions for Public School Celebration of Nevada's Semicentennial of Statehood, October 31, 1914." Comprehended within this little booklet are nineteen poems, seven prose selections, and two instructional articles designed to inculcate national and state patriotism. This is the first compilation issued thus far for the use of Nevada schools, and is but an earnest of what we hope may be accomplished in the future.

In the biennial report some truly documentary material was published, taking the form of reminiscences by Pioneers. Three products of historical investigation were also printed for the first time, besides more general descriptive and argumentative articles. Sixteen of the thirty-two illustrations were reproductions of old historic maps and pictures. As set forth in the Third Biennial Report, page 20, the difficulties attendant upon the editing of historical materials in Nevada are unusually great. Especially during the last biennium have we been limited both as to time and money, yet in the Papers of the Nevada Historical Society, recently issued, we are publishing a number of valuable historical papers.

6. PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE SOCIETY: As a general bureau of information on economic, political, and social questions pertaining to the State, the Historical Society has thus far performed its chief public service through a large and increasing correspondence. Perhaps second in importance is the influence exerted in favor of the celebration of historical anniversaries and the consequent evolution of a stronger social consciousness.

The building during past years has not been regularly opened to the public because as yet no adequate provision has been made either for assistance or for the safe-guarding against theft on the part of visitors. Yet frequently we have announced special days for visitors, and rarely has any one been refused who at another time has asked for permission to view the collection. Since the opening of the visitor's register on June 10, 1913, nearly two thousand signatures have been made, and many hundreds of people have come and gone without leaving their names. Many have come merely from a sense of curiosity or perhaps of reverence for the mementos of the past, but not a few have made frequent visits to use the archives for the investigation of historical topics. During the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, loan was made to Nevada Building of the Governors' portraits and, in return, the Society received at the close of the Exposition the registers of the Nevada Building and several other valuable souvenirs.

7. ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM: It has hitherto been the custom to print the names and gifts of the various contributors to

the Society archives. The Secretary regrets that this year it is impossible to do so both for want of time and space. Thousands of items have been added during the past four years, and it is hoped that money may soon be available for a printed catalogue giving due credit to donors.

8. SPECIAL MENTION OF A FEW RARE ITEMS AND COLLECTIONS BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION:

Nevada Governors and State House Souvenirs—Most conspicuous of the accessions of the last four years is the collection of life-size portraits of Nevada Governors, photographed from the oil paintings in the Capitol. From the standpoint of economic values these pictures are of small importance, though of great educational worth, but the fact that they were made by Nevada's oldest photographer, who personally was acquainted with the successive Governors, makes of them real historical treasures. To this gallery should be added as soon as possible the photographs of the Acting Governors who actually administered the government during a vacancy caused by the death of the Chief Executive. Belonging to state house souvenirs, although exhibited in the military corner, is the gas-pipe arch presented by Mrs. John Sparks. For this arch, hung with muskets, decorated the front of the Capitol when, during Governor Sparks's administration, President Roosevelt made his first visit to Nevada and addressed his Carson City audience from under this arch. Today once more the frame is hung with historic guns, souvenirs of the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish Wars and some that perchance saw no armed conflict save with the native American. Here also hangs the weapon of Johnson Sides, the peacemaker. State activity is represented again in printed publications of legislative proceedings such as have been donated by Hon. T. T. Fairchilds, along with the pioneer printing press of Tuscarora. Of very recent accession are the photographs of the battleship "Nevada" silver service, rifle team, etc., from the Governor's office.

Educational Souvenirs: Reminiscent again of our governmental institutions, although in a different sphere, is the weather-vane, door and hand-carved wainscoting from the first schoolhouse in Reno where the A B C's were taught to future legislators, Governors and Chief Justices. Earlier even than Reno educational institutions is the school district of Glendale, organized by a call issued from Truckee before there was any Reno. The record book of this old district, as also the original call for organization is preserved through the thoughtfulness of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sessions.

And not less significant is the State University bond, the last one to be redeemed by Washoe County in fulfillment of its pledge to provide a site upon the removal of the institution from Elko. This was secured through the efforts of Mr. C. H. Stoddard. From Mrs. Drappo came, shortly before her death, copies of the Nevada State Journal of 1889 containing Reno High School graduating essays of E. E. Caine, Nellie Hymers, Henry Martin, Grace Ward, and Ida Mapes.

The Comstock: Today, even as of old, the Comstock is a name with which to conjure up visions of wealth and luxury. And while perchance other parts of the Commonwealth's history may have been neglected because of the concentration of attention upon Virginia City, yet Nevada's historical collection would be poor indeed were not a large place given to souvenirs of the Bonanza days. Thus far only the slightest beginning has been made in this direction, yet the last four years has witnessed the addition of many hundreds of items gathered by pioneer hands or rescued by the

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The history of the city of Boston is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of many centuries, and its history is full of interesting events. The city was founded in 1630, and has since that time been a center of commerce and industry. It has been the site of many important events, and has played a significant role in the history of the United States. The city is known for its many landmarks, including the Freedom Trail, the Boston Common, and the Boston Harbor. It is also known for its many museums and cultural institutions. The city is a beautiful and historic place, and its history is a source of pride for its residents.

younger generation after the passing of the original actors. Such is the little brass bell which rang up the first curtain at the old McGuire Opera House where for many years millionaires were nightly entertained. ~~And~~!

Bootjack: Then the old family Bible, forever separated from its owner in the big fire of 1875, and an ornate boot-remover, which must have belonged to a family of wealth, tell of other phases of those good old days

Notice

I do hereby give that by virtue of power vested in me by the County Superintendent of Washoe County, Nev. I do hereby call a school meeting of the qualified electors to be held at Stone & Lake on Saturday, Dec. 17, at two o'clock P. M. A. D. 1863 for the purpose of completing the organization of School District No. 6 embracing all of Township No. (17) precinct Washoe Co. Nev.

First—By electing three trustees.—

Second—To locate school house site, or designate others for said purpose.— Also to make arrangements for the completion of a school house if thought advisable.—

Third—To determine whether we have a school the coming season.—

Fourth—To do any other business thought proper when met.—

Truckee Dec 7, - 1863.—

E. C. Seecoring
Authorized person.

"The School District of Glendale, organized by a call issued from Truckee before there was any Reno."

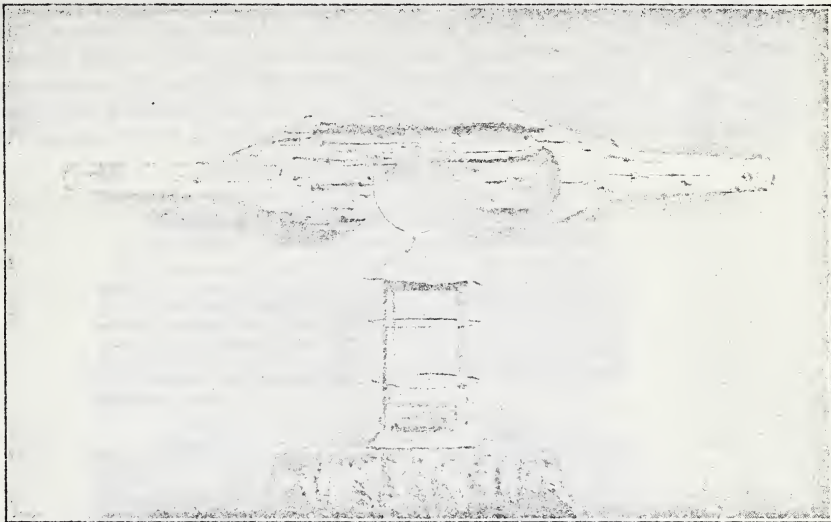
as does the profusely illustrated document known as the Miner Pioneer's Ten Commandments which originated in the brain of a citizen of Gold Hill. And one souvenir there is which links the city on the slopes of Mount Davidson with the continents across the sea. A newspaper in its wrapper directed to a resident of Virginia City was shipwrecked on the

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system (1) has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

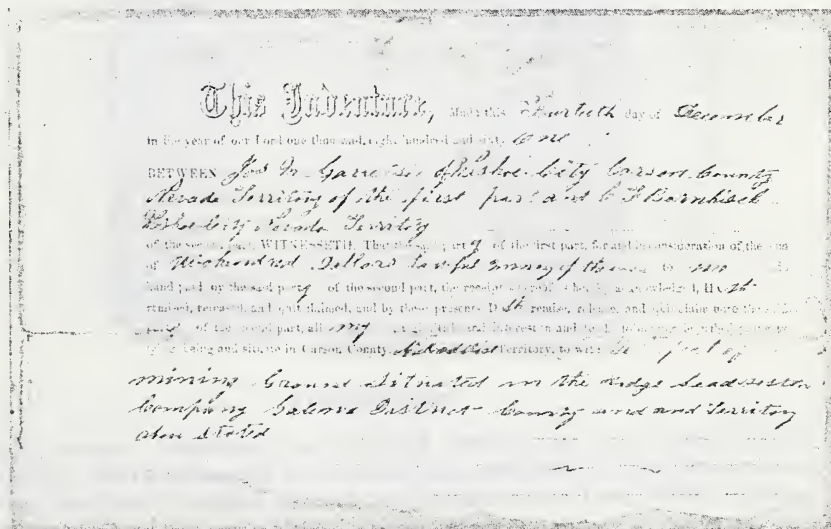


The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the properties of the solution of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solution of the system (1) is unique and that it depends continuously on the parameters α and β .

steamer Oregon off Queenstown, but finally found its way to its destination and was preserved in Virginia City in the Exempt Firemen's cabinet, whence in 1913 it came to the Nevada Historical Society. And, speaking of Exempt Firemen relics, one is reminded of the valuable gifts of the



"The lantern used by Borax Smith's wife, and the man-yoke with which Mr. Smith took out the first borax."



Carson County (Nevada Territory) Mining Deed.

Wardell family comprising pictures, records and trappings of the early fire companies of Virginia, as also Fred Plunkett's gavel, etc., of the Monumental Fire Engine Company.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
 5708 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637



Figure 1. Chemical structure of the compound shown in the figure above.



Figure 2. Chemical structure of the compound shown in the figure above.

These figures are intended to illustrate the chemical structures of the compounds discussed in the text. The figures are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for easy identification of the structures.

Comstock Relics on the Way: Donated to the Society through the efforts of Mrs. Clayton Belknap, but not yet received, are several boxes full of souvenirs of Virginia City, full acknowledgment of which must wait until a later date.

Other Pioneer Reminders: Of other pioneer reminders there are emigrant ox-yokes, a gambling machine, the revolver from the man who settled and named Eagle Valley, the lantern used by Borax Smith's wife and the man-yoke with which Mr. Smith himself took out the first borax. There are old Washoe County mining deeds of 1863, and an 1862 map of the Washoe Silver Region of Nevada Territory. There are reports of

40

GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS.

HEPBURN & PETERSON'S PANS AND SEPARATORS.

For Reducing and Amalgamating Gold and Silver Ores.

We invite the Mining Public to examine the record of our Machines before adopting any other for producing similar results. They have been in general use for the past three years, during which time they have been repeatedly tried in comparison with every other machine of note, and of a similar nature, and have invariably been adopted in preference; which facts we offer as the most suitable recommendation, and which is attested by the following list of

Principal Mills Using Them:

<i>Names of Companies.</i>	<i>Location of Mill.</i>
GOULD & CURRY.....	Virginia City, Nevada.
SILVER STATE REDUCTION WORKS.....	Empire City, Nevada.
OPHIR.....	Washoe City, Nevada.
EDWARD McLEAN.....	Silver City, Nevada.
SANTIAGO.....	Zephyr Flat, Nevada.
RAPHAEL & HUSTED.....	Gold Hill, Nevada.
FRENCH & BEESTER.....	Dayton, Nevada.
HEEMAN, KETCHER & CO.....	Carson River, Nevada.
A. SUREO.....	Dayton, Nevada.
DAVIS & BARRON.....	Carson City, Nevada.
PHOENIX.....	Silver City, Nevada.
CHAS. S. COUVER.....	Silver City, Nevada.
PIONEER.....	Silver City, Nevada.
L. A. BOOTH & CO.....	Virginia City, Nevada.
A. DELAND.....	Washoe, Nevada.
SUCCESSOR MILL AND MINING CO.....	Gold Hill, Nevada.
RODGERS & GRISAM.....	Silver City, Nevada.
ANDERSON & SEAL.....	Washoe, Nevada.
TEARLE, ROGERS & CO.....	Nevada.
MELVILLE KELSEY.....	Silver City, Nevada.
HUDGIN & FORMAN.....	Silver City, Nevada.
YELLOW JACK.....	Empire City, Nevada.
BELDIN & GREGORY.....	Esmeralda, Nevada.
HECKENDORN.....	Calaveras Co., California.
CARSON CREEK.....	Calaveras Co., California.
CROWN LEAD.....	Mariposa Co., California.
BIG BLUE LEAD.....	Tulare Co., California.
EAGLE.....	Amador Co., California.
E. T. STEEN.....	Amador Co., California.
IDA MILL.....	Owens River, California.
ALACRAN.....	Sonora, Mexico.
SANTA CLARA.....	Sonora, Mexico.
ROSARIO & CARMAN.....	Sonora, Mexico.
LIBERTAD.....	Sonora, Mexico.
DON JUAN ROBINSON.....	Sonora, Mexico.

Manufactured at the Golden State Iron Works, in San Francisco.

HEPBURN & PETERSON.

Principal Mills.

the old mining companies, such as the Justice and the Crown Point Extension; there is the old book containing patterns of the first quartz-milling machinery, turned out by the Golden State Iron Works of San Francisco.

There are the reminders of the camps of Hamilton and Treasure City saved by Mrs. Alex Muir of Hamilton. Then also the souvenirs of the first railways must not be overlooked; the Virginia and Gold Hill Directory of 1873-1874; the picture of Palisade before the building of the Eureka and Palisade; the N.-C.-O. Certificate of Indebtedness to a

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine, and of improving the health of the people. It is composed of medical practitioners of all branches of medicine, and of laymen who are interested in the health of the community. The Association is organized into a national body, and into state and local branches. The national body is composed of the representatives of the state and local branches, and of the lay members who are elected by the state and local branches. The state and local branches are composed of the representatives of the medical practitioners of the respective states and localities, and of the lay members who are elected by the medical practitioners. The Association is organized into a national body, and into state and local branches. The national body is composed of the representatives of the state and local branches, and of the lay members who are elected by the state and local branches. The state and local branches are composed of the representatives of the medical practitioners of the respective states and localities, and of the lay members who are elected by the medical practitioners.



The Association is organized into a national body, and into state and local branches. The national body is composed of the representatives of the state and local branches, and of the lay members who are elected by the state and local branches. The state and local branches are composed of the representatives of the medical practitioners of the respective states and localities, and of the lay members who are elected by the medical practitioners. The Association is organized into a national body, and into state and local branches. The national body is composed of the representatives of the state and local branches, and of the lay members who are elected by the state and local branches. The state and local branches are composed of the representatives of the medical practitioners of the respective states and localities, and of the lay members who are elected by the medical practitioners.

man who helped to lay the ties of that transportation line. But many of these articles here enumerated are part of another collection made by another, but younger, citizen of Nevada.

The Capt. Davis Loan Collection: The Nevada Historical Society is not merely the recipient of many gifts but it undertakes to care for and exhibit such things as the owners have not yet decided to forever renounce title to, but which are clearly in safer keeping in the State's building than they could possibly be in the ordinary dwelling-house or store building. Illustrative of this feature of the work is the large and constantly grow-



First Quartz-Milling Machinery.

ing collection of Capt. Herman Davis. Its most characteristic feature is the motley array of firearms of all sizes and descriptions which has already brought more than one connoisseur to look and to long and to petition for the privilege of sale or exchange. But the interest of this unusual collector has not been confined to fighting implements. Indian souvenirs, curios from the Orient and ancient Babylonia, early mining camp and emigrant party reminders, lie side by side on the shelves.

Relics of First Nevadans: To the already considerable display of ethnological specimens the Society has of late added two hundred and thirty Indian artifacts from Humboldt Lake near the guano burial cave excavated in 1910-1911. Ice picks, rubbing stones, mortars, pestles and

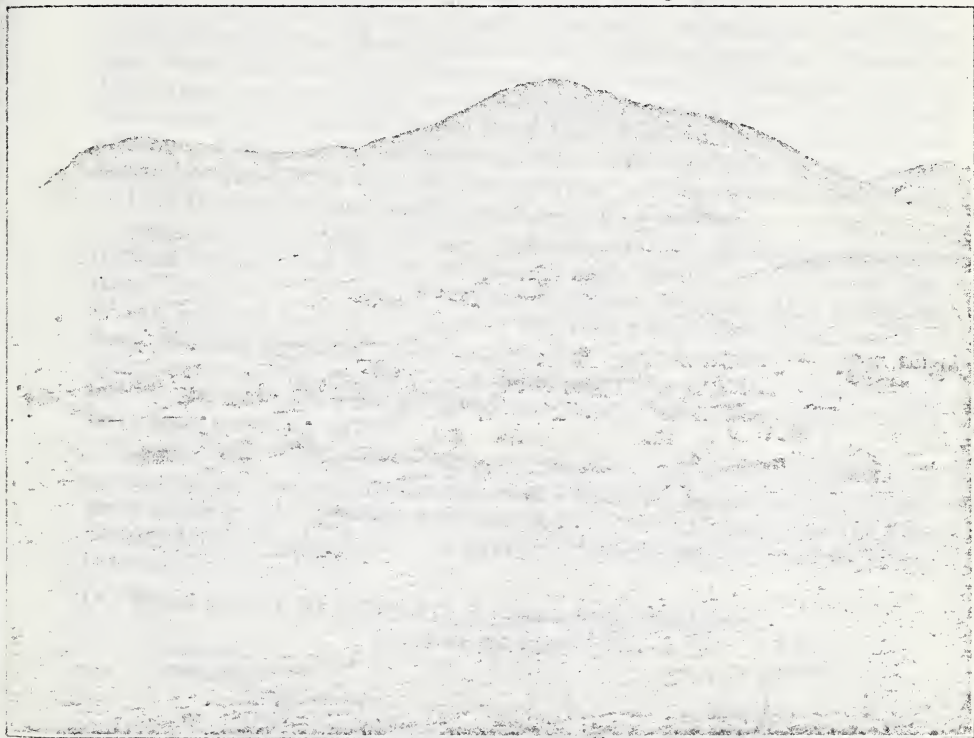
The first of these is the fact that the
 "Globe" is a very large and
 important paper, and its
 circulation is very large. It is
 one of the most important papers
 in the world, and its circulation
 is very large. It is one of the
 most important papers in the world,



The second of these is the fact that the
 "Globe" is a very large and
 important paper, and its
 circulation is very large. It is
 one of the most important papers
 in the world, and its circulation
 is very large. It is one of the
 most important papers in the world,

arrow-points are found here in abundance and with each advancing year become of greater value as the mementos of a vanishing race. Through the kindness of Miss Grace Lamb of Death Valley, a number of Indian relics from southern Nevada have been recently received.

Large General Donations: On two occasions the Society has been the recipient of the literary contents of some old attic or storeroom. From Mrs. A. T. Donnels in the summer of 1914 we received many scientific and religious works of the middle or even beginning of the 19th century. Later in the same year Mr. R. L. Fulton gave files of old magazines, government documents now out of print, including Civil War military and naval works, as well as a number of rare Nevada items such as the Truckee



"Tonopah four months after discovery of values."

(Picture from loan collection of Capt. Davis.)

Basin and Lake Tahoe Directory of 1884-5, the government report upon Nevada climate in 1891, and the Standing Rules of the State Senate for the twelfth session of the Nevada Legislature.

Things of National Importance: Linking Nevada to the larger national field of interest are a number of recently acquired articles as, for instance, the framed copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, printed in 1864, and hung in the State Capitol in those early days when freedom for the black man was a new and wondrous thing. Men who have personal remembrance of those stirring times were minded to preserve this souvenir for all time by placing it in the one building in Nevada which is sacred to such a duty.

The signature of William McKinley shortly before his assassination appears on a pardon granted to a Nevada man. A parcel-post wrapper and stamp used on the initial day of the extension of the United States mail service to the transportation of produce tells of another federal relationship. Connected with the Western State only by virtue of having been in the possession of one of its citizens is the Ulster County Gazette in mourning for Washington, the framed 1776 Centennial stock certificate and the saddle ridden through the Civil War by the man who lowered the flag from the Confederate Capitol at Richmond. Recalling still another phase of Civil War history is the collection of manuscripts relating to the removal of the bodies of forty-six United States soldiers from the cemetery at Fort Churchill to Carson City 1864; for Fort Churchill was in the spotlight during the Nevada Indian wars when larger issues were at stake than that of the mere disposal of a small native tribe. Souvenirs from Fort McDermitt have been received through the thoughtfulness of Miss Augusta Brusso, and many invaluable treasures from Fort Halleck form a part of the notable Mayer-Bangs (Elko) donation of several hundred articles. Presidential campaign emblems saved by Hon. W. W. Booher have also found their way into the archives. Relics from the battlefields of Bull Run have been donated by Mr. N. K. Franklin.

Gridley Sanitary Sack of Flour—But rarest of all and having its origin in Nevada is the sack of flour which won such fabulous sums for the Sanitary Commission in 1864. When Mr. Gridley's daughter, Mrs. Josephine Wood, brought back to its place of derivation the world-famous sack of flour and the quaint old photographs that serve to identify it, she gave to this State a treasure for which more than one city in California had bid in vain and which the Smithsonian Institution in Washington would have been proud to receive.

Nevada Schools Collecting for Historical Society: Several donations hitherto mentioned have come from teachers and school children located in various parts of the State. Another substantial gift came last year from the Elko County High School in the files of the Times-Review, printed in Tuscarora in 1882 and 1883.

IV. Fiscal Report for 1913-1914, on State Appropriations.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND	
Receipts.....	\$5,000.00
Disbursements—	
Lights and water.....	\$128.60
Fuel.....	179.50
Telegrams and telephones.....	70.67
Express, freight, and transfer.....	139.93
Traveling expenses.....	197.50
Supplies and equipment.....	326.50
Furniture.....	222.18
Postage.....	52.00
Purchase of books, etc.....	270.84
Printing, half-tones, binding.....	406.09
Meetings.....	107.50
Labor and services.....	1,408.69
Building and grounds.....	1,490.00
	<hr/> \$5,000.00
BUILDING FUND	
Receipts.....	\$117.47
Disbursements—	
Window shades.....	\$16.50
On gallery.....	100.97
	<hr/> \$117.47



V. Fiscal Report for 1915-1916 and Statement of Present Conditions and Needs of the Society, as Reported to the Executive Council.

A. FISCAL REPORT, 1915-1916, OF THE SECRETARY ON STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

As you are aware, certified expenditures for the Society from state appropriations thereto have been signed by yourselves and audited by the Board of Examiners, all claims having been paid by the State Treasurer in the same manner as with other state departments.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND	
Receipts.....	\$5,000.00
Disbursements—	
Lights and water.....	\$134.20
Fuel.....	322.96
Telegrams and telephones.....	69.01
Express, freight, and transfer.....	53.25
Traveling expenses.....	414.88
Supplies and equipment.....	620.90
Postage.....	39.40
Purchase of books and museum articles.....	224.05
Printing, half-tones, binding.....	304.21
Meetings.....	12.85
Labor and salary of assistants.....	1,908.55
Building and grounds.....	895.74
	\$5,000.00

PIONEER CABINET FUND	
Receipts.....	\$125.00
Disbursements—	
Labor and freight.....	\$88.66
Materials.....	24.34
Traveling expenses.....	12.00
	\$125.00

B. PRESENT CONDITION AND NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY—RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1. *Financial Support*—Our chief need for the new biennium is money with which to push the work of collection and arrangement. This work of collecting should not be hampered by any false notion of economy. An eastern writer of note said to the Secretary, in a letter acknowledging receipt of our second report, "I am glad to see that the people of your State are taking an interest in the State's history and I should think your Society ought to be immediately well supplied with funds in order that you may secure for preservation before it is too late (as it is in some cases) much that will be vital to posterity. Fine public buildings and all that sort of thing are essential in any community, but it should not be forgotten that buildings can be erected at any time, while some other things need immediate attention or they will vanish forever. In this latter class come the historical records, diaries, journals, statements, etc., of old inhabitants and so on. I hope your Society will have funds enough to be active in that direction."¹

But the work of collecting is an expensive one, not merely because of large traveling expenses in a State like this, but also because a highly skilled worker is needed in the field and another in charge of the office work in Reno at the same time. In addition to the work of gathering together pioneer history, provision should be made for emergency cases when anthropological and ethnological materials are discovered. One

¹Mr. F. S. Dallenbaugh, author of "A Canyon Voyage," "Romance of the Colorado River," "North Americans of Yesterday," "Fremont and '49," "Breaking the Wilderness."

case of this kind occurred near Lovelock and, because the Nevada Historical Society was without funds, to California was given the privilege of excavation and ownership of valuable Indian materials. With the future exploration of Nevada lands by prospectors and in connection with irrigation projects, many discoveries of anthropological data will doubtless be forthcoming and for such contingencies provision should be made.

In addition to larger funds for collection and care of historical materials, some plan should be devised looking toward the erection at no far distant date of a larger and more suitable building for the housing of the archives. Five thousand dollars would purchase an adjoining lot and provide for a waterproofed basement with temporary roof to allow for the expansion of the coming two years.

Furthermore, it would be desirable, should the State be able to make provision, that our organization should gather and immediately catalogue all printed materials published now or hitherto in this State, to the end that all such information should be made available for the use of students and business men as well as state officials. Should adequate provision be made for the work of collection as hitherto outlined, this function also might well be undertaken by the Society, as also the survey of public historical documents in county, town, and state archives.

For this latter work California two years ago appropriated the sum of \$10,000 and she will be asked for a largely increased sum in the coming legislative session.

I submit for your consideration the following budget:

Estimate of Expenses for 1917-1918

FOR CURRENT EXPENSES

Lights and water.....	\$200.00
Fuel.....	520.00
Telegrams and telephone.....	100.00
Express, freight and transfer.....	100.00
Supplies and equipment.....	700.00
Postage.....	100.00
Purchase of books, etc.....	500.00
Printing, half-tones, binding.....	500.00
Meetings.....	100.00
Assistants.....	4,680.00
Traveling and work with ex-Nevadans.....	1,000.00
Total for current expenses.....	\$8,500.00

FOR BUILDING

To purchase adjoining lot and make waterproof basement with temporary iron roof.....	\$5,000.00
--	------------

The Secretary has, in previous reports, called attention to the need for a law providing for the proper care and custody of the public records, including state, county, town, and court records, and for state supervision of the same. It is to be hoped that something can be done by the next Legislature toward the securing of such a law.

The Secretary recommends that the law of 1907, which recognizes the Nevada Historical Society as a state institution, and which provides for the publication of its biennial report, be amended in such a way as to make only the business report available for free distribution, the papers being printed separately and held by the Society for its members and for sale.

Respectfully submitted,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, *Secretary.*

The above report was approved by the council.

In conclusion, Governor Boyle, allow me to summarize the past and present of our work in a few words:

Hitherto, for lack of necessary funds, a large portion of our time and energy has been expended in trying to atone for a lack of proper financial provision—in overcoming, as it were, the handicap with which each new biennium we have started on the race. We have been almost without clerical assistance, yet we have been able to receive and accession thousands of gifts, a large correspondence has been maintained, and a permanent system of marking exhibits installed, which increases the value of our collection manifold. What we have achieved has been done against tremendous odds and is no criterion of what may be expected when we are allowed to engage in regular and systematic endeavor.

To gather the data from Pioneers, to record the conduct of public affairs as also of the social and economic conditions of the early days and at the same time to awaken an historic consciousness throughout the State is no easy task. But this is the work that we have set ourselves to do. To just the extent that the people of Nevada come to realize that the present and the future must inevitably be the product of the past, and that present policies, if wise, must be based upon past experience, to that extent will the need of our labors become evident. That you, the honored child of pioneer parents and a native son of this State, are coming to be a leader in the evolution of this historic consciousness is to us a source of great encouragement.

In the hope that Nevada may be able to find a way to preserve the sources of her very unique history, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,

Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

MEMBERS DECEASED

Bender, C. T.	Reno
Bragg, Allen Charles	Reno
Brookins, C. J.	Reno
Burke, William	Shellbourne
Clapp, Hannah Keziah	Palo Alto, Cal.
Clemens, Samuel L.	Redding, Conn.
Cobb, William Allen	Verdi
Doten, Mary S.	Reno
Elliott, Clarence H.	Tonopah
Fisher, Allen	Wells
Freeman, John Watts	Stillwater
Fuss, H. W.	Lovelock
Guthrie, J. W.	Winnemucca
Harris, Hirsch	Carson City
Hayden, Thomas Edward	Reno
Holcomb, Grove Robert	Reno
Kelley, Edward Davison	Carson City
Leavitt, Dr. G. I.	Yerington
Long, Major Walter S.	Reno
Miller, J. A.	Austin
Mitchell, Henry K.	Eureka
Nixon, Senator Geo. S.	Reno
Noteware, Chauncey N.	Carson City
Ring, Orvis	Carson City
Sadler, Reinhold	Eureka
Shirley, Robert	Fallon
Stubbs, Joseph Edward	Reno
Van Deventer, Eugene W.	Reno
Wedekind, Mrs. Helena	Reno

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919
Vol. 34, No. 19

CONTENTS

Original Articles	1
Editorial	1
Book Reviews	1
Correspondence	1
Obituary	1
Announcements	1
Index	1

MEMBERS OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HONORARY MEMBER

Clarence Hungerford Mackay

LIFE MEMBERS

Brougher, Wilson.....	Carson City
Conboie, Col. J. A.....	Virginia City
Dunham, Allen Murray.....	Carson City
Fulton, R. L.....	Reno
Griswold, Eugene.....	Berkeley
Oddie, Tasker L.....	Tonopah
Riepe, Richard A.....	Ely

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Adams, Romanzo, Ph.D.....	Reno
Anderson, George Edward.....	Elko
Anderson, Henry.....	Reno
Anker, Peter.....	Lovelock
Asbury, Calvin H.....	Reno
Ascher, Dr. J. A.....	Sparks

Badt, Mel. S.....	Wells
Bannerman, Thos. R.....	San Francisco
Bardenwerper, Kate.....	Reno
Beli, Thomas J.....	Berlin
Bingham, E. L.....	Fallon
Booher, Wm. Webster.....	Elko
Bradshaw, J. D.....	Paradise Valley
Breen, Peter.....	Eureka
Brown, George S.....	Elko

Campbell, J. D., M.D.....	Pioche
Chartz, Alfred Jean.....	Carson City
Cheney, Judge Azro E., LL.D.....	Reno
Church, Mrs. Florence Humphrey.....	Reno
Church, J. E., Jr., A.B., Ph.D.....	Reno
Clark, Theo. W.....	Reno
Colm, Abram.....	Carson City
Colcord, Roswell K.....	Carson City
Comins, H. A.....	Ely
Coryell, Horace H.....	Wells
Cowles, Richard H.....	Reno
Cresswell, H. T.....	San Francisco
Crowley, Rev. D. O.....	San Francisco
Cutts, Chas. F.....	Carson City

Davey, J. W.....	Winnemucca
Davis, Capt. Herman.....	Reno
Davis, Sam P.....	Carson City
Deal, Judge W. E. F.....	Virginia City
Dockweiler, Major John Henry.....	San Francisco

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF THE
NEW YORK STATE
HOSPITALITY ACT

BY
DR. J. H. HARRIS

THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALITY ACT, which was passed in 1906, has been the subject of much discussion and controversy. It is the purpose of this article to present a summary of the results of a study of the act, as conducted by the author, who has been privileged to observe its operation from the time of its passage to the present. The study was conducted in the form of a series of interviews with the various officials of the State Department of Health, and with the various officials of the various hospitals and dispensaries which are subject to the act. The results of the study are presented in the following summary.

The act, which is contained in Chapter 100 of the Laws of 1906, is designed to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of New York. It is the purpose of the act to protect the public from the unscrupulous and unqualified practitioners who have for many years been doing business in the State. The act is divided into two parts, the first of which relates to the practice of medicine and surgery, and the second of which relates to the practice of dentistry. The first part of the act is divided into three sections, the first of which relates to the registration of physicians and surgeons, the second of which relates to the examination of applicants for registration, and the third of which relates to the discipline of the registered practitioners. The second part of the act is divided into two sections, the first of which relates to the registration of dentists, and the second of which relates to the examination of applicants for registration.

The act is a very comprehensive one, and it is the purpose of this article to present a summary of its provisions. The first part of the act, which relates to the practice of medicine and surgery, is divided into three sections. The first section relates to the registration of physicians and surgeons, and it provides that no person shall practice medicine or surgery in this State until he has been registered by the State Department of Health. The second section relates to the examination of applicants for registration, and it provides that the State Department of Health shall examine all applicants for registration, and shall issue a certificate of registration to those who are found to be qualified. The third section relates to the discipline of the registered practitioners, and it provides that the State Department of Health shall have the power to suspend or revoke the registration of any practitioner who is found to be guilty of unprofessional conduct.

The second part of the act, which relates to the practice of dentistry, is divided into two sections. The first section relates to the registration of dentists, and it provides that no person shall practice dentistry in this State until he has been registered by the State Department of Health. The second section relates to the examination of applicants for registration, and it provides that the State Department of Health shall examine all applicants for registration, and shall issue a certificate of registration to those who are found to be qualified.

The act is a very important one, and it is the purpose of this article to present a summary of its provisions. The first part of the act, which relates to the practice of medicine and surgery, is divided into three sections. The first section relates to the registration of physicians and surgeons, and it provides that no person shall practice medicine or surgery in this State until he has been registered by the State Department of Health. The second section relates to the examination of applicants for registration, and it provides that the State Department of Health shall examine all applicants for registration, and shall issue a certificate of registration to those who are found to be qualified. The third section relates to the discipline of the registered practitioners, and it provides that the State Department of Health shall have the power to suspend or revoke the registration of any practitioner who is found to be guilty of unprofessional conduct.

The second part of the act, which relates to the practice of dentistry, is divided into two sections. The first section relates to the registration of dentists, and it provides that no person shall practice dentistry in this State until he has been registered by the State Department of Health. The second section relates to the examination of applicants for registration, and it provides that the State Department of Health shall examine all applicants for registration, and shall issue a certificate of registration to those who are found to be qualified.

Dodge, Judge E. R.	Reno
Doren, Samuel B.	Reno
Faber, Edwin F.	Peoria, Ill.
Farrington, Judge E. S.	Carson City
Finch, Jas. D.	Reno
Fitzgerald, Judge A. L.	Eureka
Fletcher, F. N.	Reno
Fowler, Hazel	Genoa
Frohlich, A. C.	Reno
Fulton, John Martin	Reno
Gallagher, Wm. Crane	Ely
Gearing, Major T. A. G.	Virginia City
Godfrey, John L.	Virginia City
Goodwin, W. H.	Reno
Gottwaldt, W. M.	Tonopah
Graham, W. B.	Ely
Greene, Charles	Reno
Greulich, Louis	Lovelock
Gutheil, A. G.	Yerington
Hamlin, John H.	Reno
Harding, Zua J.	Reno
Hawkins, D. R.	Genoa
Hershiser, A. E., M.D.	Reno
Holmes, A. W.	Reno
Howe, Lotta Sybil	Yerington
Huffaker, Mrs. Anthony	Carson City
Hummel, N. A.	Sparks
Hunter, J. R.	Lovelock
Hurst, Glenn D.	Reno
Kennedy, Dr. Patrick Beveridge	Berkeley
Kent, Ira H.	Fallon
Kent, J. F.	Goodsprings
Knapp, Sewell A.	Tonopah
Lagina, Laura de	Reno
Lawrence, Thomas J.	Topia, Durango, Mexico
Layman, J. D., B.L.	Reno
Lee, Frank M.	Reno
Lemaire, Louis A.	Battle Mountain
Lewers, Robert	Reno
Likes, G. W.	Fallon
Locklin, Wilson J.	Virginia City
Mackey, Will U.	Carson City
Mack, Margaret Elizabeth	Dayton
Martin, Anna Henrietta	Reno
Maute, Andrew	Carson City
Menardi, John Blair	Reno
Miller, Benjamin F.	Searchlight
McDermott, Laura	Virginia City
McGill, W. N.	Ely
McIntosh, Charles Herbert	Tonopah
McNamee, Mrs. Effie W.	Caliente
Newlands, Francis G.	Reno
Norcross, Judge Frank H.	Carson City

Oats, John.....	Fallon
O'Brien, J. W.....	Sparks
O'Neil, Mrs. R. C.....	Wells
Park, Mrs. John S.....	Las Vegas
Parker, George.....	Sparks
Perkins, Mrs.....	Searchlight
Perry, Chester M.....	Eureka
Pierson, Clarence G.....	Reno
Pohl, Robert.....	Austin
Pratt, Walter E.....	Goldfield
Price, Robert M.....	Reno
Reid, Dr. H. E.....	Reno
Reid, John T.....	Lovelock
Reymers, P. H.....	Yerington
Richards, James W.....	Fallon
Robins, F. C.....	Winnemucca
Roland, Charles H.....	Wells
Ruddell, W. C.....	Lovelock
Sadler, Edgar A.....	Eureka
Samuels, W. L., M.D.....	Reno
Schneider, John P.....	Fallon
Sharon, W. E.....	Virginia City
Show, Arley B., A.M.....	Palo Alto, Cal.
Slosson, Henry Lawrence, Jr.....	Gold Hill
Smither, Lawrence.....	Reno
Squires, Mrs. Chas. P.....	Las Vegas
Stewart, Frank R.....	Las Vegas
Stewart, Mrs. Helen J.....	Las Vegas
Stewart, Mrs. Lena C.....	Las Vegas
Stadtman, Fred.....	Reno
Sullivan, J. J., M.D.....	Reno
Summerfield, A.....	Hawthorne
Taber, E. J. L.....	Elko
Talbot, Geo. F.....	Carson City
Taylor, Geo. H.....	Reno
Taylor, J. G.....	Lovelock
Thies, John Henry.....	Lovelock
Toedt, Mrs. Anna C.....	Lovelock
True, Gordon Haines, B.S.....	Berkeley
Tubman, Rev. Father Thomas M.....	Reno
VauDerwerker, Jerome L.....	Reno
Walker, Charles A.....	Ely
Watterson, Thomas Gracey.....	Bishop, Cal.
Wells, Mrs. Annie M.....	Deeth
White, Fred L.....	Reno
Wier, Jeanne Elizabeth.....	Reno
Williams, Frank.....	Goodsprings
Winter, Frank H.....	Aura
Woodbury, James P.....	Carson City
Yerington, James Albert.....	Carson City
Young, John G.....	Wabuska

Table 1: Summary of Data	
Category	Value
Item 1	100
Item 2	200
Item 3	300
Item 4	400
Item 5	500
Item 6	600
Item 7	700
Item 8	800
Item 9	900
Item 10	1000
Item 11	1100
Item 12	1200
Item 13	1300
Item 14	1400
Item 15	1500
Item 16	1600
Item 17	1700
Item 18	1800
Item 19	1900
Item 20	2000
Item 21	2100
Item 22	2200
Item 23	2300
Item 24	2400
Item 25	2500
Item 26	2600
Item 27	2700
Item 28	2800
Item 29	2900
Item 30	3000
Item 31	3100
Item 32	3200
Item 33	3300
Item 34	3400
Item 35	3500
Item 36	3600
Item 37	3700
Item 38	3800
Item 39	3900
Item 40	4000
Item 41	4100
Item 42	4200
Item 43	4300
Item 44	4400
Item 45	4500
Item 46	4600
Item 47	4700
Item 48	4800
Item 49	4900
Item 50	5000
Item 51	5100
Item 52	5200
Item 53	5300
Item 54	5400
Item 55	5500
Item 56	5600
Item 57	5700
Item 58	5800
Item 59	5900
Item 60	6000
Item 61	6100
Item 62	6200
Item 63	6300
Item 64	6400
Item 65	6500
Item 66	6600
Item 67	6700
Item 68	6800
Item 69	6900
Item 70	7000
Item 71	7100
Item 72	7200
Item 73	7300
Item 74	7400
Item 75	7500
Item 76	7600
Item 77	7700
Item 78	7800
Item 79	7900
Item 80	8000
Item 81	8100
Item 82	8200
Item 83	8300
Item 84	8400
Item 85	8500
Item 86	8600
Item 87	8700
Item 88	8800
Item 89	8900
Item 90	9000
Item 91	9100
Item 92	9200
Item 93	9300
Item 94	9400
Item 95	9500
Item 96	9600
Item 97	9700
Item 98	9800
Item 99	9900
Item 100	10000

100

EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS—MEMBERS EX OFFICIO WHILE SENDING PAPERS

- ✓ Austin: Reese River Reveille.
- ⊗ Battle Mountain Scout. *ceased pub. Jan. 20, 1925*
- ✓ Carson City Daily Appeal.
- ✓ Carson City News.
- Carson Weekly.
- ✓ Elko Daily Independent.
- Elko Daily Free Press.
- ✓ Ely Record.
- Ely: White Pine News.
- ✓ Eureka Sentinel.
- ✓ Fallon: Churchill County Eagle.
- ✓ Fallon: Churchill County Standard. *(now Fallon Star)*
- ✓ Gardnerville: Record-Courier.
- ✓ Goldfield News. *merged with Goldfield Review*
- Las Vegas: Clark County Review. *published 1913-1916*
- ✓ Las Vegas Age.
- Lovelock Review-Miner.
- ✓ Mason Valley News.
- ✓ Mina: Western Nevada Miner.
- ✓ Pioche Record. *now Elko County Record*
- ✓ Reno: Nevada State Journal.
- ✓ Reno Evening Gazette.
- Reno: Nevada News Letter. *last no. Feb. 26, 1926*
- ⊗ Reno: U. of N. Sagebrush. *discontinued*
- ✓ Sparks Tribune.
- ✓ Tonopah Daily Bonanza.
- Tonopah Miner.
- ✓ Virginia Chronicle.
- ✓ Wells: Nevada State Herald.
- ✓ Winnemucca: Humboldt Star.
- ✓ Winnemucca: The Silver State. *discontinued by transfer*
- Yerington Times.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ON THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE IN 1917

By the Committee on Publications

CHAS. H. COOK, M.D., Chairman

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D., Secretary

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

JOHN H. HARRIS, M.D.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, M.D.

STATE OF NEVADA

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1917=1918



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE : : JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT

1919

1735118

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RENO, NEVADA, January, 1919.

To His Excellency, EMMET D. BOYLE, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of law, I herewith submit a report of the work of the Nevada Historical Society for the two biennial terms ending December 31, 1918.

Very respectfully yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,

Secretary.

173215

THEORY OF PROBABILITY

THEORY OF PROBABILITY
BY
ANDREW MOSELEY
LONDON
1915



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1919.

HON. EMMET D. BOYLE, *Governor of Nevada*.

DEAR SIR: The Secretary of the Nevada Historical Society, in compliance with law, submits this report of the transactions and work of the organization.

I. OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of this Society are threefold: first and most important, to bring to one centrally located place and there to preserve information relating to the antecedents of every phase of development in Nevada; second, to aid in the promotion of studies which will use this information to facilitate the further development of the State; third, to extend the knowledge of the resources and advantages of Nevada to citizens of other States and to diffuse within this Commonwealth a knowledge of those factors which are related to the future material and moral progress of the State. In other words, its work is preservative, digestive, and distributive. Its methods of action are through library, museum, publications, affiliated organizations (as the Pioneer Society), and gratuitous service in consultation and advice.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY, 1917-1918

1. WAR WORK. For us, as for all educational institutions, the war has been the dominant feature of the biennium. It has modified all our activities and we in turn have sought to be helpful in achieving the great world purpose. The membership of the Nevada Historical Society is naturally composed largely of men who are above the age limit of the draft and even of volunteer service. However, several were actually in the foreign service of the Nation or of the Allies. Mr. J. F. Kent not only volunteered for himself, but took his Nevada-made fortune with him for the payment of his expenses. Mr. Edwin F. Faber, to whose wonderful deftness with tools is due much of our home-made equipment, enlisted from Canada before the United States entered the war and saw several years of service before he met his death in action in France last summer. Six months prior to that time he sent to the museum a German helmet, cap, and a number of military buttons, with the message that if he ever returned he would properly record their history. Instead, they have helped to make imperishable his record as a soldier. Still other members of the Society were on the eve of leaving for France when the armistice was signed. Hon. Frank Williams had been accepted for Red Cross work of a difficult nature. At this time it is impossible to speak of all who engaged in foreign service or of those scores who were active at home in Councils of Defense, Red Cross and Food Administration, sales, campaigns and those other multitudinous activities in America connected with the war. Practically every member has contributed in some way.

But, after all, the chief war function of an institution like ours is to preserve a faithful account of the war with particular reference to the

EXTRACTS OF THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1884

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, AND A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, AND A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, AND A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, AND A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, AND A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1884, AND A SUMMARY OF THE LAND REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

activities of our own Commonwealth. The Nevada Historical Society has gathered as it has had opportunity such federal and local materials as bear in any way upon the conflict. The Secretary last summer did personal work in several southern counties and started the work of collection there. But realizing that a systematic and widespread effort will be necessary in order to gain satisfactory results, the Secretary, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, has drawn up a plan for finetooth-combing the State to obtain all the data pertaining to Nevada's part in the war. She has also compiled a pamphlet of directions for the numerous workers who are to be enlisted for the task. The printing of the pamphlet and the inauguration of the real work is now waiting the result of legislative action in providing means necessary to put the plan into operation. The scheme provides for a Nevada War History Committee, county committees in the respective divisions of the State, and such local committees and historians as numbers and distribution of population in the various districts may necessitate. The Governor, Adjutant-General, and the Chairman of the State Council of Defense will be ex officio members of the State Committee. The data gathered will be not only that pertaining to military and official service, but will include that great host of activities which has contributed in this country toward the winning of the war. A complete list of all persons in the service is the first requisite, and this, for those who were not called in the draft, will necessarily often be obtainable only from private sources and by means of local personal effort. So, also, will the accurate sketch of each man be thus obtained as well as photographs. Especial attention is given to the matter of pictures for all the various activities. Some day a photographic history of Nevada's war activities should be published. The material must be gathered now. The plan also calls for a very elaborate collection of newspaper files and clippings with proper indexing of the same. Such references will cover activities of Council of Defense, Red Cross, and all other local commissions and boards in public service for the war, destruction of property attributable to enemy activities, arrests of enemy aliens and suspects, mention of men in the service, letters from enlisted men or others in the war-zone or army camps, action of any school, church, or lodge that relates to war activities, industrial and labor conditions which have been affected by the war, expression of public opinion in patriotic celebrations, or action in suppression of disloyal meetings, and many other phases of work too numerous to mention. Exhaustive and accurate reports are to be gathered from all organizations, the newspapers, pictures, and broadsides being regarded as illustrative and supplemental only.

All this vast amount of data is to be gathered in scientific form and so arranged as to be of immediate service for reference purposes as well to serve the future historian in chronicling the story of the war. The pamphlet, which will be distributed widely throughout the State, shows the importance of doing this work here and now while the enthusiasm of the war is still with us and the data is available. Attention is also called to the need of Nevada doing its part toward the stupendous task of compiling the history for the United States as a whole.

2. WORK OF PUBLICATION. The Legislature of 1917 provided for the printing of biennial volumes of historical papers by the Nevada Historical Society, the entire edition of which is to be used by the Society for sale, exchange, and distribution among members. The first volume of papers

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN B. BOWEN
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. BOWEN, 1845.

The history of the city of Boston, from the first settlement to the present time, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of the most important events in the history of the United States. The city was first settled in 1630, and has since that time been a center of commerce and industry. It has been the seat of many of the most important events in the history of the United States, and has played a prominent part in the development of the nation. The city has a rich and varied history, and its story is one of great interest and importance. The history of the city of Boston, from the first settlement to the present time, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of the most important events in the history of the United States. The city was first settled in 1630, and has since that time been a center of commerce and industry. It has been the seat of many of the most important events in the history of the United States, and has played a prominent part in the development of the nation. The city has a rich and varied history, and its story is one of great interest and importance.

was issued in the spring of 1917. It includes a ninety-three page account of the Semicentennial Celebration of Nevada Statehood covering also the historical pageant, nine manuscripts of Nevada pioneers as found in the Bancroft Library of the University of California, monographs on various phases of state development, old-time poems, and three memorial articles. The seventy-seven illustrations are largely reproductions of pioneer pictures. The Legislature of 1917 also made an appropriation of \$100 for the printing of Dr. Romanzo Adams's History of Taxation in Nevada. The sum was inadequate and not until late in 1918 did the Society find a way to provide for the remainder. This volume, which will soon be ready for distribution, is the beginning of a new series entitled "Applied History Series." The Historical Society, through its library, is creating a workshop for students who may seek to organize and interpret the facts of history in the interest of present and future progress. The results of such study will be published from time to time in this new series, the "Historical Papers" being devoted to reminiscences and purely historical monographs. With the aid of history students at the University, progress has been made toward the writing of the history of county and township government in the State and the history of Reno. Students are now at work on military topics.

3. THE WORK OF COLLECTION. Owing to the war difficulties of travel and transportation, the Society has been seriously handicapped, at least so far as field work is concerned. The Secretary's annual pass from the Southern Pacific was, with all others of a similar character, recalled at the beginning of the war. Hence, financial considerations made it necessary to omit this important feature of the work. However, the increasing interest in the institution has brought to us many valuable items from volunteer collectors, so that the additions have been valuable both in quantity and quality. In this brief and hurriedly compiled report mention can be made of only a few typical contributions by way of illustration.

Anthropological Specimens from the Lovelock Indian Burial Cave. When excavation for guano began in this cave in 1910 the Indian relics found buried therein were being taken out in an unscientific way and scattered broadcast among curio seekers. The Secretary secured a considerable number of these things either from the excavators or those into whose hands they had come. But realizing that the excavation should be made by trained anthropologists and being unable to secure the money to obtain such assistance for Nevada supervision of the task, she asked the University of California to send an anthropologist to save the remainder of these priceless relics from destruction. The call was answered, and for some months Mr. L. L. Loud was busy with the task of excavating, packing, and shipping the cave relics. The Regents of the University of California consented to an arrangement whereby the Nevada Historical Society might secure one-third of the collection after it had been catalogued by the Anthropology Department. In the summer of 1918 the work of cataloguing was completed and Nevada's quota came into possession of the Society. It more than fills three large cases in the annex and contains over four thousand separate exhibits.

Mention has been made in a previous report of the loan collection of Miss Grace M. Lamb, who, as a teacher in Southern Nevada, has found opportunity to collect many valuable Indian relics. She has recently added to her exhibit a number of fine baskets and arrow heads.

Mayers-Bangs Collection. This varied and valuable exhibit of several hundred items which was donated in part in the previous biennium has been enlarged by frequent gifts during the last two years, one of them having arrived late in 1918. Eastern souvenirs of the Civil War period, as also those of Fort Halleck in our own section, lie side by side with reminders of the early days of Elko and the Elko Depot Hotel. A complete silver service, old walnut "whatnots," marble-topped tables and a sweet-toned music box which were known to all frequenters of the famous hostelry in the 70's now find a resting-place in the Mayers-Bangs corner, while from the balcony railing hangs the oil painting of A. W. Nightingill, first State Controller of Nevada.

From Elko also have come other contributions, among them that of the W. W. Booher collection in souvenirs of the Comstock and of presidential campaigns. The Comstock history is being recorded by means of data and relics from many sources. One of the most important additions is that made through the personal work of Mrs. Clayton Belknap, who spent one month among old acquaintances in Virginia City and achieved remarkable success in procuring relics of the early days.

W. C. Grimes Donation. Fallon pioneer life has recently been represented by the contribution of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Grimes, who, when leaving their old-time home, gathered up and sent to the Society mementos of the early days in the shape of old-fashioned dishes, needlework, match-safe, and most precious of all, a ten-pound piece of copper dug from Nevada mines over sixty years ago and smelted by hand before the days of the smelter.

Valuable Paintings. Besides the Nightingill portrait, a number of valuable historical paintings have found their way to us during the last two years. A large painting of the Combination Mill at Belmont, 1864, is the gift of J. R. Harris through Captain Davis who, as voluntary collector, has brought scores of items to the museum. "Jim Butler and the Mule Discovering Tonopah" faces in one of the crowded corridors the oil painting of Reno in the 60's when the old Lake House and a cabin across the river were the sole habitations in this part of the Truckee Meadows. The large oil portrait of Mr. Lake, the founder of Reno, is also a loan from Mrs. Thompson, his daughter.

Hoskins Souvenirs. Mrs. R. J. Hoskins has contributed a large number of souvenirs of the stage in early Nevada, as well as miscellaneous pictures and a star from the flag of the battleship Maine. It is of interest to note that Mr. Hoskins's father-in-law built the first theater in Reno and also the first one in Sacramento.

Miscellaneous Gifts. A frying-pan hammered out from nails and other precious scraps of iron by the early Mormons is a loan from Mrs. Judge King of Carson City. One of the first telegraph instruments used in Nevada comes from Master Martin Fulton, the youngest member of the Society. Photographs of Adolph Sutro and wife, preserved in Dayton all these years by Mr. George Rammelkamp, recall the building of the famous tunnel. Souvenirs of the late prohibition campaign will in their time become historical.

Indefatigable Workers, such as Hon. E. T. Patrick, Hon. F. N. Fletcher, and Miss Annie Martin of Carson City, Captain Herman Davis, Mr.

Donald Fraser and Mrs. Charles Hymers of Reno, President Talbot and Mrs. Bangs of Elko, Miss Lamb of Death Valley, and many more too numerous to mention are constantly adding items both to museum and library, ranging in size from old stock certificates and campaign buttons up to life-size oil portraits.

Library Expansion. Through the aid of Secretary of State Brodigan, the Society now boasts nearly a complete set of state publications. These are invaluable for all research work in Nevada history. Captain Davis has loaned his large mining library to the Society. It includes magazines which are not now obtainable in the market. The United States Census Department has recently furnished the original schedules of the census in Nevada from 1850 to 1870. The general Pacific Slope division of the library has been enlarged by the addition of many valuable works of travel and poetry secured through second-hand dealers in pioneer history.

Newspapers. In no other field perhaps did the war threaten greater interference than in the matter of newspaper files; but the sweeping order of the War Industries Board prohibiting the distribution of free copies and of exchanges was soon modified by the provision for institutions like ours. As a result, while there are some serious gaps in our files, on the whole we have come through with a fairly complete set of papers. Much credit is due to those editors who have continued to donate newspapers during this period of high prices and scarcity of paper. The files of the two Reno dailies have been bound back to 1907. Hundreds of volumes of other state papers are waiting for adequate binding funds.

4. WORK OF ARRANGEMENT. Some cataloguing of books has been accomplished during the biennium, but the huge task of arranging and indexing pamphlet and broadside materials is still waiting on time and equipment factors. In order that the real historical value of this mountain of local stuff may not be largely lost, its permanent arrangement should be provided for while the present Secretary, who alone has knowledge of many items, can personally attend to the work.

Many museum articles are packed away for lack of space for exhibition. Nearly all of the items which are on exhibition are clearly marked, showing the nature of the article and, when donated, the name of the giver. An annex has been made out of an adjoining residence, connected with the main building by a covered hallway. This annex houses a large part of the Indian collection and the great Derby Dam canvas painting from the Southern Pacific building at the P. P. I. E. at San Francisco.

Many interested visitors have been shown through these buildings. At present, and until the plague has entirely passed, the general public is not urged to visit the building, but by special arrangement the rooms are opened when occasion requires.

5. PERMANENT EQUIPMENT. The Nevada Historical Society has never had any expensive furnishings. Its equipment is heterogeneous—picked up at sales of office furniture or made at home from pine lumber. A number of pine museum cases have recently been added and a few show-cases purchased from mercantile firms going out of business. Cataloguing equipment, typewriter and fire extinguishers have been among the absolutely necessary items of expense.

THE HISTORY OF THE

... of the ...

... of the ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

III. FISCAL REPORT FOR 1917-1918 ON STATE APPROPRIATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS AS REPORTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AT THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIUM

A. Fiscal Report, 1917-1918

As you are aware, certified expenditures for the Society from state appropriations thereto have been signed by yourselves and audited by the Board of Examiners, all claims having been paid by the State Treasurer in the same manner as with other State departments.

Receipts	\$6,000.00
Disbursements—	
Lights and water.....	\$280.95
Fuel.....	553.14
Telegrams and telephones.....	69.38
Express, freight and transfer.....	37.75
Traveling expenses	195.61
Supplies, equipment, building, grounds.....	1,083.07
Postage	87.49
Purchase of books and museum articles.....	326.74
Printing and binding.....	810.92
Labor and salary of assistants	1,754.95
Rent for annex.....	800.00
	<hr/> \$6,000.00

B. Recommendations to the Executive Council

1. *Need of Collecting Pioneer History.* When so many of our pioneers are each year passing away without having left a written record of their experiences in the early days of Nevada, and when pioneer historical materials are daily being destroyed for lack of appreciation of their value or through fires in temporary camps, it would seem to be self-evident that ways and means should in some way be provided for more active and widespread work in the matter of collection. If ever this State is to be generous in the support of this work, such generosity should come now before the opportunities are gone forever.

2. *Need of Collecting War History of Nevada.* Almost as vital as the subject of our pioneer history is that of the records of the war now ending. Not only as a matter of pride for Nevadans, but as much that we may keep step with the other States of the Union and contribute our part to the federal history of the war, we should ask for an amount sufficient to cover the expense of such collection under a plan which is submitted to you in a supplementary report.

3. *Need for Yearly Instead of Biennial Publication.* Historical materials are multiplied many times in usefulness when they are put into print. Our Society should publish at least one volume a year, the Historical Papers and the Applied History volumes alternating and each appearing once in two years. Not only should we be enabled to publish more frequently, but our books should be presented in form and size other than that suitable for business reports. This will necessitate special book paper, special typesetting, together with wider margins, etc. The extra cost of such volumes would be compensated by the greater usefulness of the historical materials. Much credit is due to Hon. Joe Farnsworth and his staff for their painstaking endeavor to print our volumes in good form. However, the usual appropriations for the State Printing Office do not cover the extra expense required by volumes such as are described above.

Published weekly, except the last two issues, which are published bi-monthly, on the first and third Mondays of each month. The subscription price for the year in advance is \$5.00 in advance, payable by check or money order. Single copies, 15 cents. Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1917. Postpaid. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized to mail at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in this journal to THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Copyright, 1918, by American Medical Association. All rights reserved. Reproduction of this journal in whole or in part without permission is prohibited. Printed and published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Subscription orders, notices of change of address, notices of discontinuance, and notices of withdrawal of subscription, should be sent to the publisher, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. Notices of change of address should be sent to the publisher at least four weeks in advance of the change. Notices of discontinuance should be sent to the publisher at least four weeks in advance of the discontinuance. Notices of withdrawal of subscription should be sent to the publisher at least four weeks in advance of the withdrawal.

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication of the American Medical Association. It is a journal of the medical profession, and is published for the benefit of the medical profession. It contains articles on medical subjects, and is a valuable source of information for the medical profession. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication of the American Medical Association. It is a journal of the medical profession, and is published for the benefit of the medical profession. It contains articles on medical subjects, and is a valuable source of information for the medical profession. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

4. *Need of a Survey of Public and Private Historical Documents in Various Counties and Towns of the State.* Particularly should this survey be made for the state, county and town archives, so that the historical student and writer may have a guide as to what is available and the location of such materials.

5. *Miscellaneous Needs.* I have so many times in my reports complained of our serious lack of room for storage and display and of the makeshift arrangements we have been obliged to employ, that it is needless to recount these things again. More room and more assistance would solve many of our problems. Yet while historical consciousness is evolving in this State, we seek to be patient in waiting for the coming of the financial assistance which is essential to final achievement.

I submit for your consideration the following budget:

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR 1919-1920

For Current Expenses—

Lights and water.....	\$400.00	
Fuel.....	600.00	
Telegrams and telephones.....	100.00	
Express, freight and transfer.....	200.00	
Postage.....	200.00	
Purchase of books, etc.....	1,000.00	
Printing and binding.....	1,500.00	
Traveling expenses.....	500.00	
Meetings.....	100.00	
Supplies, equipment, building and grounds.....	2,500.00	
Labor and salary of assistant.....	2,900.00	
		\$10,000.00

For Collection of War History—

Assistance.....	\$1,500.00	
Traveling.....	500.00	
Supplies, printing, equipment, etc.....	1,000.00	
		3,000.00
		<u>\$13,000.00</u>

The above report was approved by the Council at its annual meeting.

IV. RECAPITULATION OF THE NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY

The Secretary has sought in this brief report to state clearly the objects of the Society and to show in what measure we have been able to accomplish these purposes during the biennium just closed. She has also pointed out the serious handicap under which the work is at present done because of the lack of proper assistance, housing capacity, opportunity for publication, and maintenance of field work. By dint of the most rigid economy and a careful choice of the most important and urgent lines of activity, considerable progress has been made in past years, as our publications and building bear witness. But with the present high prices of materials and labor, traveling, etc., the task of keeping the work up to its present standard of efficiency is an impossible one unless larger funds are available. The need of expanding and going beyond the present standard, particularly in the pressing matter of war-history collection, has been presented in this report. A half-hour spent in visiting the building should convince even the most skeptical of the value of the work and the need of a more generous support. A study of the activities of other States will lead to the same conclusion. Our sister States are today spending many thousands each on the matter of

war history alone. Shall Nevada, who justly points with pride to her war record, allow that record to be lost to future generations because of a mistaken economy now at this critical period.

Very respectfully yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Secretary.

NOTE—For lack of time this business report, which should have contained other items, such as the president's report, list of officers, members, etc., has been abbreviated. The missing items will appear in the next volume of historical papers which will be edited during the present year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964
LIBRARY

STATE OF NEVADA

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Nevada Historical Society

1919=1920



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE : : JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT

1921

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94720

Nebraska Historical Society

1870-1970



Nebraska Historical Society
1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94720

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1921.

To His Excellency, EMMET D. BOYLE, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of law, I herewith submit a report of the work of the Nevada Historical Society for the biennial term ending December 31, 1920.

Very respectfully yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,

Secretary.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1.

...

...

...

...

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1921.

EMMET D. BOYLE, *Governor, Carson City, Nevada.*

SIR: It is a pleasure to report that under the Executive Council, aided by the valued work of the Secretary and the assistance of members in numerous localities, the Nevada Historical Society has made increased progress in its work of collecting and preserving for the use of present and future generations relics, data and important information concerning the State and her people. This work, as in other commonwealths, has been most satisfactorily done by those who take special interest in its accomplishment. In this State the effectiveness of the work will be further advanced by the recently organized county committees, the members of which are aware of the importance of the effort and are anxious to promote the purposes of the Society.

If adequate funds and needed storage equipment were once provided the work of the Society could be better advanced. Even under adverse financial conditions some additional and fireproof housing, though perhaps only temporary, is imperative for the preservation of materials which will be of great interest and benefit in the future.

Further time is necessary for the proper preparation of the war history which requires much more effort than is ordinarily realized by persons not familiar with such work.

The condition of the Society is better shown by the following detailed report of the Secretary, under whose able supervision its work has been so well advanced. With best wishes for the future and increasing service of the Nevada Historical Society and all other things which will promote the welfare of our State, I am

Yours respectfully,

G. F. TALBOT,
President.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING

CHARLES THE FIRST
BY
JOHN BURNET
OF LINCOLN'S INN
IN TWO VOLUMES.
LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1679.

THE first of these two volumes contains the history of the reign of King Charles the First, from his accession to the throne in 1625, to his death in 1649. The second volume contains the history of the reign of King Charles the Second, from his restoration to the throne in 1660, to his death in 1685.

The first volume is divided into two parts. The first part contains the history of the reign of King Charles the First, from his accession to the throne in 1625, to his death in 1649. The second part contains the history of the reign of King Charles the Second, from his restoration to the throne in 1660, to his death in 1685.

The second volume is divided into two parts. The first part contains the history of the reign of King Charles the Second, from his restoration to the throne in 1660, to his death in 1685. The second part contains the history of the reign of King James the Second, from his accession to the throne in 1685, to his death in 1701.

The history of the reign of King Charles the First is a very interesting and important one. It shows the king's efforts to establish a new system of government, and the resistance of the parliament to his attempts to do so. The king's death in 1649 was a great event in English history, and the restoration of King Charles the Second in 1660 was a great event in English history.

The history of the reign of King Charles the Second is also a very interesting and important one. It shows the king's efforts to establish a new system of government, and the resistance of the parliament to his attempts to do so. The king's death in 1685 was a great event in English history, and the restoration of King James the Second in 1685 was a great event in English history.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1921.

HON. EMMET D. BOYLE, *Governor of Nevada*.

DEAR SIR: The Secretary of the Nevada Historical Society, in compliance with law, submits this report of the transactions and work of the organization.

I. OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of this Society are threefold: First and most important, to bring to one centrally located place and there to preserve information relating to the antecedents of every phase of development in Nevada; second, to aid in the promotion of studies which will use this information to facilitate the further development of the State; third, to extend the knowledge of the resources and advantages of Nevada to citizens of other States and to diffuse within this commonwealth a knowledge of those factors which are related to the future material and moral progress of the State. In other words, its work is preservative, digestive and distributive. Its methods of action are through library, museum, publications, county committees, affiliated organizations and gratuitous service in consultation and advice.

II. THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE LEGISLATURE OF 1919

Although there was opportunity for comparatively little personal effort with the Twenty-ninth Legislature, yet the response made by it to the plea for greater opportunity to save the historical records of Nevada was gratifying to those who have for many years sought to accomplish this work without proper funds. Nine thousand dollars was appropriated for the general historical work and five thousand dollars was set aside for gathering the war history of Nevada, while an additional sum was provided for printing the war history. To acquire further building space and to give temporary relief in housing, twenty-six hundred dollars was appropriated for the purchase of the lot and the frame building adjoining the Society's property to the north.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY, 1919-1920

1. WORK OF PUBLICATION: In January, 1919, the Sixth Biennial Report of the Nevada Historical Society was issued from the State Printing Office. It covered the main features of the work of 1917-1918. Pressure of other features of Society work and particularly the labor connected with effecting county organization for war-history collection delayed the publication of the biennial volume of historical papers until late in the fall of 1920, at which time the congestion in the State Printing Office rendered impossible the printing of this volume in the usual way. It was therefore handled by a Reno firm. However, the binding, illustrations and extra expense of book paper would have been an additional charge wherever printed. The remaining cost of the publication is offset by the saving of the salary of an extra

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BOOK THE FIRST

THE first year of the reign of Charles the first was spent in the settling of the government, and the raising of the army. The king was crowned on the 27th of February, and on the 4th of March he went to the Tower of London, and on the 11th he was proclaimed king. The parliament was summoned on the 13th of April, and on the 17th it met. The king's speech to the parliament was on the 19th of April, and on the 22nd of April the parliament passed the Bill of Rights.

The king's speech to the parliament was on the 19th of April, and on the 22nd of April the parliament passed the Bill of Rights. The king's speech to the parliament was on the 19th of April, and on the 22nd of April the parliament passed the Bill of Rights. The king's speech to the parliament was on the 19th of April, and on the 22nd of April the parliament passed the Bill of Rights.

The king's speech to the parliament was on the 19th of April, and on the 22nd of April the parliament passed the Bill of Rights. The king's speech to the parliament was on the 19th of April, and on the 22nd of April the parliament passed the Bill of Rights. The king's speech to the parliament was on the 19th of April, and on the 22nd of April the parliament passed the Bill of Rights.

worker by reason of the Secretary's personal labor in field work throughout the summer of 1920. The new volume entitled "Nevada Historical Society Papers, Vol. II," is a three-hundred page book, carrying twenty-nine illustrations. Besides the usual memorial papers it contains the George E. Peckham Reminiscences, poems by Sam P. Davis and Edwin Comerford, and an article by F. N. Fletcher on "The Trappers and Explorers of the Great Basin." In appearance the book conforms in size, paper and type to the best standards of today and it is hoped that all future publications of this Society may be issued in similar form. While somewhat more expensive than the usual state document volume, the more readable and attractive style makes of it a better advertisement for the State as well as a more desirable souvenir for pioneer families.

The Society has published for its county committee work a number of pamphlets and card and leaflet materials which will be mentioned in another connection.

2. **WORK OF ARRANGEMENT:** To make the collections of the Society of present as well as of future use to the public two things are necessary: (1) the various articles must be placed in an orderly way upon the tables, shelves or walls of the building; (2) a complete catalog record must be made so that any particular article may be readily located. In a crowded temporary building such as ours any attempt at classification and orderly arrangement means the constant shifting of materials from one place to another. This makes a great drain upon the time of the workers, and often for lack of time the exhibits are perforce crowded in without proper sorting. In the matter of cataloging the major part of the books have been catalogued according to the Dewey decimal system, but the pamphlets and broadsides are still waiting the touch of the expert librarian. The Secretary spent the summer of 1919 in making an inventory of the collections in order that an assistant might later be able to make the card accession list which will identify each object in event of the sudden removal of the present Secretary. Miss Browder has been working on this list for the past eighteen months and there still remains much work to be done along this line to bring the record up to date.

3. **PERMANENT EQUIPMENT:** Most important in the way of permanent improvements was the purchase of the additional lot and temporary annex cited above under II. Without this relief in housing, the Society would have been compelled to close its doors to the public and to have used its narrow aisle room for storage purposes. The securing of additional building ground at a moderate price has been an advantage in making possible the consideration of definite building plans.

Until the biennium just closed the Secretary has made shift to get along with practically no office furniture. With the rapid expansion of the work in 1920, economy of time demanded that some expenditure should be made for office conveniences and for better lighting of the building. After careful consideration this was done, although the sum thus expended was also needed for binding, cataloging, etc.

4. **STEPS TOWARD A NEW BUILDING:** There has been organized in 1920 in every county of the State a building committee of prominent and energetic state builders, men and women, who have promised to interest themselves and their respective communities in the question

of an adequate fireproof building for the housing of the historical records of Nevada. For the use of these county committees a fourteen-page pamphlet has been issued defining the characteristics of a proper historical archives building, showing the inadequacy of the present structure, giving a summary of the steps taken toward the securing of a building, and stating briefly the types of material which belong to the Nevada Historical Society. As this pamphlet has already been mailed to you and to the members of the Legislature it is unnecessary to here repeat its contents.

5. WAR HISTORY WORK: By Act of the Twenty-ninth Legislature the Nevada Historical Society was directed to collect and compile the war history of Nevada and to prepare a volume setting forth these facts. The Society was to become the custodian of all records and relics belonging to the State. Very soon after the passage of this Act the Federal Government ordered the official war records in the various States and counties transferred to Washington. There they were stored, and pending their final arrangement, were closed to all use by the various States. Without these records no roster of soldiers and sailors could be obtained other than by personal canvass. The plan found most satisfactory by other States in this emergency was adopted by Nevada, that of county war history committees who would assist in their respective localities to obtain the records of service men and women. The Secretary, through personal visitation, has organized all the counties of the State in this way and has carefully prepared the questionnaires for obtaining the data. The records thus collected are filed systematically and will not only furnish the material for the printed war roster but will also comprise a permanent war archives for the State. To obtain the roster and other necessary information for the proposed printed history is, however, a work of time. No State has thus far been able to complete its task no matter how early it has begun nor to how simple terms it may have reduced its problem. A national association of war-history organizations has been formed for the purpose of exchange of material and to maintain in Washington a part-time research worker who will keep the war history agency in each State informed as to the availability of the Washington archives and who will oversee the copying of records as soon as they are available in Washington. The Nevada Historical Society used of its \$5,000 appropriation the sum of \$3,455.13, leaving a balance of \$1,544.87, which reverted to the treasury at the end of the biennium. With the money thus far expended a solid foundation has been laid. With the work of organization well accomplished the Secretary will now be able to secure much volunteer assistance and cheap clerical help for the more mechanical tasks, thus devoting her own time to the editing of the materials and preparation for print. Naturally no use has been made of the amount appropriated for the printing of a one-volume war history.

6. THE WORK OF GENERAL COLLECTION: The Secretary has for many years hoped that the time might come when a thorough personal canvass of the State and Pacific Coast might be made to collect data and relics in an exhaustive way, but the salary of a competent field officer, added to the enormous cost of traveling, makes such a course impossible for the present, hence an appeal has been made to the loyalty and patriotism of Nevadans everywhere throughout the State

Published weekly, except on Sundays, holidays and days when the Association is in session. The subscription price for the year is \$5.00 in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The subscription price for the year is \$5.00 in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The subscription price for the year is \$5.00 in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is published for the Association by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

to lend their aid to this endeavor of saving the material for the writing of Nevada history. For the purpose of organization, the county has been selected as the unit. In each county a group of responsible and efficient men and women has been named to direct the work. The willing acceptance of these committee appointments by busy men and women has been a source of gratification to the officers of the Nevada Historical Society because it indicates that our people have a deep interest in this work and they realize that if it is to be accomplished it must be done now. Directions for the work of these committees have been issued in pamphlet form, and record cards, report blanks, etc., have insured systematic and united effort throughout the State. In some counties the pioneer collections committee has also undertaken the task of enlisting new members in the Society. In other counties a separate membership committee has seemed desirable. Blanks and forms for this kind of work have also been issued.

During the biennium the increasing interest in our institution has brought to us many valuable items from individual volunteer collectors. Mention can here be made of only a few typical contributions by way of illustration.

Territorial Enterprise Office Papers: Through the kindness of Mr. F. A. Blake and son, when the office of the Territorial Enterprise was dismantled, the Society received bound volumes of the Enterprise for 1876, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1894, 1895, and 1896. It also received partial files for eight other years and partial files of the Footlight for the years 1875-1887, with the exception of 1885. In this collection was also a combination subscription and scrap-book of the Enterprise, a petition circulated during the Spanish-American War for subscription to a fund with which to buy sabre and belt to be presented to the lieutenants of the First Nevada Cavalry, the Reno Arcade Hotel register for 1883, and many other valuable items.

The Golden Souvenirs of Tonopah: From Mrs. M. L. Golden came a collection of Tonopah pictures and other souvenirs of the early days of the camp.

Senator Nixon Mementos: On the occasion of President Wilson's visit to Reno, Mrs. Kate I. Nixon presented the Society with Senator Nixon's favorite chair, to be used by the President, and then to be preserved in the Society museum. A few days later Mrs. Nixon made a further gift in the badge worn by Senator Nixon at the National Republican Convention in Chicago, 1908. With it came the photograph of President Taft autographed by himself and presented to Mrs. Nixon, "the widow of my warm friend, Senator Nixon, with deepest sympathy in her great sorrow. This photograph had been prepared for Senator Nixon before his death. I venture to send it now to her whose irretrievable loss we know and feel."

The Tumulty Hat: On the same occasion of President Wilson's visit a hat was left behind in Reno that promises to become historic, for Mr. Tumulty that evening in the fall very unwillingly left in Reno his straw hat which had made the long tour with the President. Through the kindness of Charles Bull the hat is now in the Society Museum.

King Albert Souvenirs: Another memorable event in Nevada history of 1920 was the trip of King Albert through the State. During the

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this through a variety of activities, including the publication of the Journal, the holding of annual meetings, and the provision of educational programs. The Association also works to influence public policy and to advocate for the interests of the medical profession. It is a member of the International Medical Association and the World Medical Association. The Association's headquarters are located in Chicago, Illinois. It has a long and distinguished history, and it continues to play a vital role in the medical profession and the health of the people.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this through a variety of activities, including the publication of the Journal, the holding of annual meetings, and the provision of educational programs. The Association also works to influence public policy and to advocate for the interests of the medical profession. It is a member of the International Medical Association and the World Medical Association. The Association's headquarters are located in Chicago, Illinois. It has a long and distinguished history, and it continues to play a vital role in the medical profession and the health of the people.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this through a variety of activities, including the publication of the Journal, the holding of annual meetings, and the provision of educational programs. The Association also works to influence public policy and to advocate for the interests of the medical profession. It is a member of the International Medical Association and the World Medical Association. The Association's headquarters are located in Chicago, Illinois. It has a long and distinguished history, and it continues to play a vital role in the medical profession and the health of the people.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this through a variety of activities, including the publication of the Journal, the holding of annual meetings, and the provision of educational programs. The Association also works to influence public policy and to advocate for the interests of the medical profession. It is a member of the International Medical Association and the World Medical Association. The Association's headquarters are located in Chicago, Illinois. It has a long and distinguished history, and it continues to play a vital role in the medical profession and the health of the people.

brief stop of his train in Reno Mayor Stewart obtained for the Society the King's autograph and this, together with the pencil used on that occasion, have been framed with the royal photograph. Later Mr. H. H. Webb, of Santa Barbara, added to this collection the original copy of the King's speech in San Francisco, and the Belgian flag taken from the car of the committee in charge of the Belgian party in Santa Barbara.

White House Wool: Also reminiscent of the participation of Nevada in national affairs is the case containing the White House Wool, which was auctioned in Reno, June 8, 1918, by Governor Boyle for the benefit of the American Red Cross fund. It was bid in for The Union Wool Company at \$2,000 by H. G. Humphrey. The total receipts from the auction were \$4,025.10. Accompanying the wool, when presented to the Society, was a card of thanks signed by President and Mrs. Wilson, and also a vote of thanks from the Vice-President of the American Red Cross.

The Lusitania Trunk: Recalling again the recent war is the small foreign trunk bearing the Lusitania placard. This trunk came to America on the last westward trip of that historic ship and was recently presented to the Society by E. D. Frazzini of Fallon.

Mining Camp Souvenirs: From Mr. Crescenzo of Austin came a set of gambling pictures which hung for many years in the Magnolia saloon. From Austin came also fire hats of the old fire brigade, the gift of W. W. Ellis. A coffee-pot from the Stokes Castle is to be followed after a time by more substantial mementos of that picturesque bit of architecture, now the property of J. F. Byer. Equally interesting in its mute story of the bonanza days of Austin is the silver bar made from ore of the Manhattan mine and given to Robert Pohl as a birthday token on November 14, 1875, by whom it was presented to the Society in the summer of 1920.

Indian Relics: Not a few souvenirs of Indian life have been added to the collection. Of these one of the most interesting is a piece of Indian pottery which was in use by the Indians when Mrs. T. J. Williams came to Hot Creek Ranch in 1870, and was recently placed by her in the State Museum.

Chinese Josh-house Reminders: A nucleus of Nevada Josh-house relics is found in a handsome Josh picture painted on glass which was presented to the Society last summer by Mrs. Laura Adamson of Winnemucca. It was used in the early days in American Canyon. About the same time a wrought brass incense burner came to the collection from Chinatown in Eureka.

Elko County Collection: The large Elko exhibit in the museum is being constantly increased by gifts, both from the Mayer-Bangs family and from other old timers. The latest contribution is a shawl from Mrs. Haws of Tuscarora. It is of cashmere, came originally from near Paris, and was brought to New Orleans in 1838 and thence to Nevada. It is elaborately beaded and embroidered.

Nevada Poetry: This institution has made during the past year a special effort to collect Nevada poetry for preservation in the archives. The immediate incentive for the work was the request which came from the Federated Clubs through its Literature Chairman, Mrs. Geo. West, for material for a symposium of Nevada poetry. Some

eighty-five individual compositions have been received, besides three volumes of poems.

Hank Monk Schottische: Linked by several songs to Nevada poetry is the subject of Nevada music. One of the most highly treasured pieces of music is the Hank Monk Schottische, composed in the early days by J. P. Meder, and carrying on its front page the picture of Hank and the stage coach. In some way this item came into the possession of Miss Grace Lamb, who never fails to pass her treasures on to the Historical Museum.

War-History Souvenirs: Mention has hitherto been made of the war-history records. The beginning of a war museum has been made through the donation by soldier boys of pictures, pins, foreign money and other mementos of the great struggle. These things are *sources of history* quite as truly as the printed page, and should be preserved side by side as part of the same collection.

A California Collector's Estimate of the Nevada Museum: It were desirable, did space permit, to speak of many other items as well as to call attention to the many things which are still needed to visibly illustrate the happenings of the early days. Of the great bulk of work already done the following words of a California collector written to the Secretary a few days since may best express how it seems to an outsider: "Last July, while in Reno, I had a very pleasant visit one forenoon to the Historical Museum, and as I look back and think of the collection you have assembled and what it represents, the more amazed I am, and to think what it all means."

So also Nevada people must come and see for themselves to appreciate what it all means.

IV. FISCAL REPORT FOR 1919-1920 AND RECOMMENDATIONS AS REPORTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AT THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIIUM.

A. Fiscal Report, 1919-1920

As you are aware, certified expenditures for the Society for State appropriations thereto have been signed by yourselves and audited by the Board of Examiners, all claims having been paid by the State Treasurer in the same manner as with other State departments.

Current Expense Account

Appropriation	\$9,000.00
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Express, freight and transfer.....	\$47.64
Postage	111.14
Light, water, motor	324.70
Fuel	673.50
Telephone and telegrams	75.30
Printing and binding	2,703.53
Library and museum	\$77.37
Supplies	401.90
Equipment	448.09
Building and grounds	233.09
Traveling	535.54
Salaries and labor	2,556.70
Balance	11.50
	\$9,000.00

Purchase of Lot and Building

Appropriation	\$2,600.00
Purchase of lot and building	2,600.00

War History Account

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
---------------------	------------

Disbursements

Express, freight and transfer	\$13.62
Postage	220.49
Telegrams	2.42
Printing	625.25
Books	25.50
Supplies60
Equipment	328.68
Membership in National	200.00
Traveling	817.07
Salaries and labor	1,221.50
Balance	1,544.87
	<hr/> \$5,000.00

Recommendations to the Executive Council

1. CONTINUATION OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE SYSTEM OF WORK: Because it seems to be the only practical way for the present of collecting the historical records and because it has enlisted the interest of many people throughout the State.

2. CONTINUATION OF WAR-HISTORY WORK WITH A VIEW TO PUBLICATION: The purely military part of Nevada war history will occupy the one volume for which the Legislature of 1919 made appropriation. The great host of semi-military and civic activities which contributed in this State to the winning of the war should be chronicled also, and to this more difficult because more elusive task the Nevada Historical Society proposes to devote its efforts until all shall have received due recognition.

For the prosecution of this war-history work during the new biennium the Secretary asks for \$5,400, of which \$1,544.87 would be a reappropriation from the previous years. It is clear that provisions should be made for a two-volume instead of a one-volume history. Eastern organizations have estimated that five thousand roster items, allowing four small type lines to a name, is all that can be published in one volume. This would leave no space in a one-volume work for the semi-military and civic activities.

3. LEGISLATION FOR THE USE OF COUNTY FUNDS: In connection with the subject of war history the Secretary begs leave to recommend that legislation be enacted this year permitting the county commissioners to set aside money for the work of county war-history committees. The chief items of expense are clerical help and postage. Housing and filing devices can usually be provided by the county free of charge.

4. THE FULTON MANUSCRIPTS: Mr. R. L. Fulton, during the last years of his life, wrote an interesting article on the construction of the Overland Railroad. Since he was personally associated with the originators of the project as well as with the engineers and others connected with the actual construction, his manuscript is replete with personal reminiscences and anecdotes which make it invaluable as

a contribution to Nevada and western history. It was Mr. Fulton's desire, as expressed to the Secretary, to have this article published by the Nevada Historical Society, of which he was the first president and a life member. Agreement had been made to ask the Thirtieth Nevada Legislature for permission to publish the work as an "Extra," and to allow Mr. Fulton to buy a certain number of reprints after the Society quota was complete. To carry into effect this request the Secretary recommends that a request be made of the 1921 Legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the printing of this or other manuscript material left by Mr. Fulton.

5. STREET WORK ON UNIVERSITY AVENUE: During the year 1920 the Reno City Council included Center Street, now known as University Avenue, in its street-paving plan. The assessment for the State property used by the Nevada Historical Society amounted to \$452. As you are aware, the Attorney-General advised the Secretary that this sum might not be paid out of the appropriation made to the Society for its maintenance and support, as, by so doing, the moneys would be diverted from the application intended by the Legislature. He advised that the sum be requested of the Thirtieth Legislature by means of a relief bill. This matter was discussed and duly acted upon by the Council and it is herewith submitted again in this summary of recommendations.

6. WATERPROOF BASEMENT WITH TEMPORARY IRON ROOF: Two years ago it was our hope and expectation that private contributions of considerable size would soon be made for the erection of the first unit of a permanent archives building. But the times, as you well know, have not been propitious for private benefactions. In view of the great need today for economical handling of the State's moneys, it is not deemed advisable to ask for even one complete unit of a new building. However, the need for more and safer housing room is so urgent that it would seem imperative to ask for the construction of a waterproof basement 50x60, to be constructed on the lot to the north of the temporary building. This basement, if properly constructed, would serve permanently as a repository for public documents or newspapers files and should be so built as to furnish the foundation for the first unit of the permanent structure. The State Architect has submitted the figure of \$10,000 as the amount necessary for the construction of this basement with a temporary iron roof.

7. THE STEWART INDIAN COLLECTION: There is in Las Vegas a valuable collection of Nevada Indian baskets and bead-work. Mrs. Helen J. Stewart has, with infinite pains and rare intelligence, made this collection during a period covering nearly a lifetime. For every basket there is a story of its maker and its significance. Mrs. Stewart cannot afford to give this collection outright to the State, yet she desires that it shall remain within the State and will doubtless part with it for a smaller sum than would be asked from an outsider. The Secretary recommends that the Legislature be asked to consider whether it is possible for the State to offer \$5,000 for this collection.

8. MISCELLANEOUS NEEDS: In seeking to atone for a dearth of historical effort in the earlier years of Nevada's growth, the Nevada Historical Society is confronted with so many problems and so many phases of real need that any attempt to enumerate in detail the kinds

of work it is prosecuting or the things which will aid it to more quickly accomplish its purpose would make too long a story for this report. Further progress on a school history of Nevada, which is one of the most crying needs of the State; a survey of state, county and town archives for the compilation of a guide to be used by business men and state officials, as well as by historical writers; an archiving law to bring as many of these local materials as possible together under one roof; larger personal contact with our few remaining pioneers in an effort to preserve their reminiscences; these and many other things are conditioned upon the amount of financial support which the State feels able to afford and upon the cooperative effort of our state officers as well as that of the masses of our citizens. In the hope that our joint recommendation may bring to our aid all that the State can rightfully afford, I submit for your consideration the following budget:

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR 1921-1922

	<i>Current expense</i>	<i>War History</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total increase over last biennium because of—</i>
Express, freight, and transfer.....	\$200.00	\$100.00	\$300.00	County committee work
Postage.....	300.00	500.00	800.00	County committee work
Light, water, motor.....	400.00	-----	400.00	Raise in rates
Fuel.....	950.00	-----	950.00	Raise in rates, extra room
Telephone and telegrams.....	100.00	50.00	150.00	County committee work
Printing and binding.....	2,500.00	500.00	3,000.00	Hope to use most of this for much needed binding
Library and museum.....	900.00	100.00	1,000.00	
Supplies.....	400.00	50.00	450.00	
Equipment.....	500.00	1,600.00	2,100.00	War-history work and natu- ral expansion
Building and grounds.....	250.00	-----	250.00	
Membership in National.....	-----	200.00	200.00	
Traveling.....	1,300.00	500.00	1,800.00	
Salaries and labor.....	4,600.00	1,800.00	6,400.00	More clerical help
Totals.....	\$12,400.00	*\$5,400.00	\$17,800.00	

Desirable for Miscellaneous Purposes

Street work.....	\$152.00
Waterproof basement.....	10,000.00
Printing Fulton Paper.....	1,000.00
Printing War History.....	10,000.00
Stewart Indian collection.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$26,452.00

*Of this amount \$1,514.87 reverted at close of this biennium.

†Of this amount \$2,500 reverted from printing of War History this biennium.

The above report was approved by the Council at its annual meeting.

V. RECAPITULATION OF THE NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY

The Secretary has sought in this brief report to state concisely the objects of the Society, to indicate the progress made during the biennium just closed, to call attention to both the hopeful and the discouraging phases of our work, and to frankly state the pressing needs of the organization in order to make desirable progress during the next two years. Only those who know the details of the labor of this or similar organizations and the scope of the plans it has in mind can realize how stupendous is the task which it seeks to accomplish and how earnest is the desire of its officers that it be enabled to press without delay toward the accomplishment of its purpose for which there is but one time possible—the present NOW.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,

Secretary.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small collection of colonies into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people, who have overcome many obstacles and achieved great things.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small collection of colonies into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people, who have overcome many obstacles and achieved great things.

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small collection of colonies into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people, who have overcome many obstacles and achieved great things.

IN MEMORIAM

MEMBERS DECEASED

Bannerman, Thomas R.
Bender, C. T.
Bragg, Allen Charles
Brookins, C. J.
Burke, William
Champagne, Henry
Clapp, Hannah Keziah
Clemens, Samuel L.
Cobb, William Allen
Comins, H. A.
Conboie, Joseph Anthony
Creswell, H. T.
Davis, Sam P.
Doten, Mary S.
Elliott, Clarence H.
Faber, Edwin F.
Fisher, Allen
Freeman, John Watts
Fulton, R. L.
Fuss, H. W.
Gallagher, William Crane
Greene, Charles
Griffin, W. E.
Guthrie, J. W.
Harris, Hirsch
Haydon, Thomas Edward

Holcomb, Grove Robert
Holmes, A. W.
Hunter, Mrs. B. E.
Hunter, J. R.
Kelley, Edward Davison
Leavitt, Dr. G. I.
Lee, F. M.
Lewis, Mrs. Leoline M.
Long, Walter S.
Miller, J. A.
Mitchell, Henry K.
Newlands, Francis G.
Nixon, George S.
Noteware, Chauncey M.
Ring, Orvis
Richards, James W.
Riepe, Richard A.
Sadler, Reinhold
Shirley, Robert
Stubbs, Joseph Edward
Summerfield, A.
Van Deventer, Eugene W.
Wedekind, Mrs. Helena
Wier, Adolphus William
Young, John G.

MEMBERS OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HONORARY MEMBER

Clarence Hungerford Mackay

LIFE MEMBERS

Brougher, Wilson	Carson City
Dunham, Allen Murray	California
*Griswold, Eugene	Berkeley
Oddie, Tasker L.	Reno
Talbot, Geo. F.	Elko

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Aeree, Bert	Austin
Adams, Romanzo	Honolulu
Addenbrooke, B. R.	Reno
Aldrich, Mrs. Emma Grace	Reno
Ambrose, Chas. A.	Carson City
Anderson, Henry	Reno
Anderson, L. N.	Gardnerville
Anker, Peter	Lovelock
Anker, Mrs. Peter	Lovelock
Arentz, Samuel S.	Simpson
Armstrong, R. T.	Goldfield
Averill, Judge Mark R.	Tonopah
Ayres, W. H.	Winnemucca
Badt, Mel S.	Wells
Baker, B. F.	Mina
Baker, F. L.	Mina
Ballard, G. A.	Virginia
Balzar, F. B.	Hawthorne
Bangs, Fannie Mayer	Elko
Battles, Reuben	Winnemucca
Beamen, R. W.	Yerington
Beemer, E. H.	Reno
Bennett, Col. James S.	Ely
Billinghurst, Supt. B. D.	Reno
Billinghurst, Mrs. B. D.	Reno
Bingham, C. E.	Fallon
Bingham, Mrs. Lorraine H.	Fallon
Black, W. C.	Fallon
Blake, J. B.	Eureka
Boerlin, Henry	Hawthorne
Bonfield, Wm. S.	Winnemucca
Bonfield, S. J.	Winnemucca
Bocher, W. W.	Elko
Booth, W. W.	Tonopah
Born, Mrs. L. A.	Winnemucca
Boyle, Mrs. Emmet D.	Carson City
Bracken, Mrs. W. R.	Las Vegas
Bradley, Miss Annie	Tonopah

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A.
TEL: 773-936-5000
FAX: 773-936-5000
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

Brady, Mrs. Geo. W.	Winnemucca
Brandon, T. A.	Winnemucca
Breeze, Mrs. C. D.	Las Vegas
Brockliss, Mrs. J. J.	Gardnerville
Browder, Miss Mary P.	Reno
Brown, F. E.	Pioche
Brown, Mrs. F. T.	Minden
Brown, Judge Geo. S.	Reno
Brown, Hugh H.	Tonopah
Brown, Mrs. Hugh H.	Tonopah
Buck, J. Holman	Mina
Bugbee, Frank E.	Yerington
Buol, Peter,	Las Vegas
Bush, Duane	Winnemucca
Byer, J. F.	Austin
Byer, Mrs. J. F.	Austin
Campbell, C. G.	Caliente
Campbell, Dr. J. D.	Pioche
Cannan, James Clyde	Goldfield
Capell, Mrs. Mary Alice	Salt Lake City
Cardinal, Mrs. J. A.	Minden
Castle, Judge H. W.	Elko
Cazier, John H.	Wells
Chafey, Mrs. Nellie M.	Mina
Chapin, N. H.	Ely
Chartz, A. J.	Carson City
Cheney, Judge A. E.	Reno
Christian, J. W.	Pioche
Church, Dr. Claude H.	Tonopah
Church, Dr. J. E.	Reno
Clark, L. N.	Virginia City
Clark, Theodore W.	Reno
Clark, Willis G.	Virginia City
Cohn, A.	Carson City
Colcord, R. K.	Carson City
Cooke, Mrs. John R.	Pioche
Corbett, Miss Leora	Virginia City
Corkhill, C. C.	Las Vegas
Coryell, H. H.	Wells
Cowles, R. H.	Reno
Cox, F. S.	Yerington
Creel, Lorenzo D.	Reno
Crehore, Capt. L. W.	Fallon
Crisler, Miss Clara	Carson City
Crowley, Rev. D. O.	San Francisco, Cal.
Culverwell, Chas.	Pioche
Curieux, Mrs. Jennie	Tonopah
Cutts, Chas. F.	Reno
Daniels, Lowell	Tonopah
Dangberg, Miss Grace	Minden
Daoust, Miss Freda	Lovelock
Davey, J. W.	Winnemucca
Davis, Capt. Herman	Reno

Date	Description	Amount
1917		
Jan 1	Balance forward	100.00
Jan 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Jan 30	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Feb 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Feb 28	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Mar 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Mar 31	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Apr 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Apr 30	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
May 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
May 31	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Jun 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Jun 30	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Jul 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Jul 31	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Aug 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Aug 31	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Sep 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Sep 30	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Oct 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Oct 31	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Nov 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Nov 30	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Dec 15	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Dec 31	Dr. J. H. Smith	50.00
Total		1,000.00

Denton, J. Less	Caliente
Doane, Kristine J.	Gardnerville
Dockweiler, J. H.	San Francisco, Cal.
Dodd, John J.	Lovelock
Doff, Thomas	Fallon
Doten, S. B.	Reno
Ducey, Dr. J. V.	Goldfield
Dukes, Mrs. Queen Wilson	Yerington
Dunn, Frank T.	Tonopah
Dyer, Mrs. Ed.	Winnemucca
Easton, Wm.	Austin
Eby, Mrs. J. R.	Elko
Eddy, Leo F.	Las Vegas
Ellis, P. B.	Carson City
Ellis, W. W.	Austin
Ernest, H.	Goldfield
Ernst, Mrs. W. C.	Caliente
Fall, Mrs. Fred	Mina
Feemster, S. C.	Reno
Finch, J. D.	Reno
Fisler, P. C.	Tonopah
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Walter L.	Goldfield
Fletcher, F. N.	Carson City
Fowler, Miss Hazel	Reno
Fox, Mrs. Frank	Gold Hill
Frank, Mrs. Geo. W.	Pioche
Frazzini, E. D.	Fallon
Freudenthal, Herman E.	Pioche
Friedhoff, Mrs. Frances	Yerington
Fulton, John A.	Grass Valley, Cal.
Fulton, John M.	Reno
Fulton, John Martin, Jr.	Reno
Fuss, Miss Grace	Lovelock
Gallagher, John H.	Ely
Garside, Frank	Tonopah
Gelder, Mrs. J. E.	Yerington
Gifford, H. P.	Carson City
Glass, L. E.	Tonopah
Goodin, Mrs. W. H.	Lovelock
Gosse, Capt. Harry	Reno
Graham, W. B.	Ely
Griffith, E. W.	Las Vegas
Griswold, Mrs. C. W.	Elko
Griswold, Morley	Elko
Guthrie, Chas. W.	Winnemucca
Haight, A. L.	Fallon
Hale, Harold	Elko
Haley, J. E.	Ely
Hancock, W. C.	Battle Mountain
Harding, Miss Zua J.	Washington, D. C.
Hardy, Mrs. Roy	Gold Hill
Harmon, H. A.	Las Vegas
Harrington, W. P.	Carson City
Harris, Lee	Eureka

No.	Name	Address
1	Dr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St., Chicago, Ill.
2	Dr. W. E. Jones	456 Oak St., New York, N. Y.
3	Dr. R. L. Brown	789 Elm St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4	Dr. T. M. White	101 Pine St., Boston, Mass.
5	Dr. C. D. Green	234 Cedar St., St. Louis, Mo.
6	Dr. F. G. Black	567 Birch St., Cincinnati, O.
7	Dr. H. K. Gray	890 Spruce St., Portland, Me.
8	Dr. J. P. Hall	112 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
9	Dr. L. S. King	345 Madison St., Indianapolis, Ind.
10	Dr. M. N. Scott	678 Union St., Cleveland, O.
11	Dr. O. R. Adams	901 Central St., Detroit, Mich.
12	Dr. P. Q. Baker	234 North St., Baltimore, Md.
13	Dr. R. T. Clark	567 South St., Washington, D. C.
14	Dr. S. U. Evans	890 East St., San Francisco, Cal.
15	Dr. V. W. Foster	123 West St., Los Angeles, Cal.
16	Dr. X. Y. Gibson	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
17	Dr. Z. A. Howell	789 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
18	Dr. B. C. Ingram	101 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
19	Dr. D. E. Jordan	234 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.
20	Dr. F. H. Keith	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
21	Dr. G. I. Lester	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
22	Dr. J. K. Martin	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
23	Dr. L. M. Nelson	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
24	Dr. N. O. Parker	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
25	Dr. P. R. Quinn	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
26	Dr. Q. S. Reed	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
27	Dr. R. T. Scott	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
28	Dr. S. U. Taylor	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
29	Dr. T. V. Vance	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
30	Dr. U. W. Webb	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
31	Dr. V. X. White	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
32	Dr. W. Y. Wright	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
33	Dr. X. Z. Young	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
34	Dr. Y. A. Adams	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
35	Dr. Z. B. Baker	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
36	Dr. A. C. Clark	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
37	Dr. B. D. Evans	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
38	Dr. C. E. Foster	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
39	Dr. D. F. Gibson	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
40	Dr. E. G. Howell	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
41	Dr. F. H. Ingram	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
42	Dr. G. I. Jordan	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
43	Dr. H. J. Keith	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
44	Dr. I. K. Lester	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
45	Dr. J. L. Martin	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
46	Dr. K. M. Nelson	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
47	Dr. L. N. Parker	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
48	Dr. M. O. Quinn	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
49	Dr. N. P. Reed	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
50	Dr. O. Q. Scott	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
51	Dr. P. R. Taylor	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
52	Dr. Q. S. Vance	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
53	Dr. R. T. Webb	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
54	Dr. S. U. White	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
55	Dr. T. V. Wright	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
56	Dr. U. W. Young	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
57	Dr. V. X. Adams	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
58	Dr. W. Y. Baker	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
59	Dr. X. Z. Clark	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
60	Dr. Y. A. Evans	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
61	Dr. Z. B. Foster	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
62	Dr. A. C. Gibson	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
63	Dr. B. D. Howell	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
64	Dr. C. E. Ingram	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
65	Dr. D. F. Jordan	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
66	Dr. E. G. Keith	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
67	Dr. F. H. Lester	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
68	Dr. G. I. Martin	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
69	Dr. H. J. Nelson	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
70	Dr. I. K. Parker	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
71	Dr. J. L. Quinn	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
72	Dr. K. M. Reed	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
73	Dr. L. N. Scott	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
74	Dr. M. O. Taylor	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
75	Dr. N. P. Vance	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
76	Dr. O. Q. Webb	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
77	Dr. P. R. White	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
78	Dr. Q. S. Wright	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
79	Dr. R. T. Young	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
80	Dr. S. U. Adams	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
81	Dr. T. V. Baker	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
82	Dr. U. W. Clark	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
83	Dr. V. X. Evans	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
84	Dr. W. Y. Foster	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
85	Dr. X. Z. Gibson	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
86	Dr. Y. A. Howell	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
87	Dr. Z. B. Ingram	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
88	Dr. A. C. Jordan	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
89	Dr. B. D. Keith	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
90	Dr. C. E. Lester	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
91	Dr. D. F. Martin	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
92	Dr. E. G. Nelson	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
93	Dr. F. H. Parker	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
94	Dr. G. I. Quinn	789 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
95	Dr. H. J. Reed	101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
96	Dr. I. K. Scott	234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
97	Dr. J. L. Taylor	567 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
98	Dr. K. M. Vance	890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
99	Dr. L. N. Webb	123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
100	Dr. M. O. White	456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Harris, W. J.	Reno
Hawkins, D. R.	Genoa
Hawkins, L. O.	Winnemucca
Henderson, A. S.	Las Vegas
Henderson, Mrs. John	Elko
Hershiser, Dr. A. E.	Reno
Hesson, A. W.	Elko
Heward, Harlan L.	Reno
Hinman, A. A.	Las Vegas
Houlahan, J. A.	Goldfield
Houlahan, John H.	Goldfield
Howe, Miss Lotta Sybil	Half Moon Bay, Cal.
Huffaker, Mrs. Anthony	Carson City
Hunting, Bishop, G. C.	Reno
Hunting, Supt. W. J.	Carson City
Hurst, Glenn D.	Reno
Hussman, Geo. G.	Minden
Hymcr, Mrs. Beulah H.	Reno
Im Oberstag, Miss S.	Caliente
Jahn, Mrs. A.	Lovelock
Jepsen, H. C.	Minden
Johnson, Adam	Eureka
Johnson, Karl D.	Battle Mountain
Judson, Gilbert R. S.	Yerington
Jurgenson, John A.	Lovelock
Kane, Jos. W.	Carson City
Keddie, W. A.	Fallon
Keith, Chas. H.	Lovelock
Kenney, J. J.	Virginia City
Kent, C. E.	Stillwater
Kent, Ira H.	Fallon
Kent, Ira L.	Fallon
Kent, J. F.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Kilborn, Geo. D.	Reno
King, M. J.	Yerington
Knemeyer, Miss Bertha C.	Elko
Lamb, Miss Grace M.	Sharp
Lamon, O. M.	Elko
Langan, Judge F. P.	Virginia City
Laveaga, J. B.	Fallon
Layman, J. D.	Reno
Leavitt, Dr. G. E.	Yerington
Lee, M. L.	Pioche
Lemaire, Louis A.	Battle Mountain
Leonard, James A.	Virginia City
Leonard, Mrs. James A.	Virginia City
Lewers, Robert	Reno
Licking, Mrs. William	Battle Mountain
Likes, G. W.	Fallon
Lillis, Judge H. M.	Las Vegas
Livingston, A.	Winnemucca
Lockhart, James M.	Ely
Luce, Ben D.	Tonopah

Macallan, A. G.	Battle Mountain
McBride, B. G.	Elko
McCain, Lelia	Elko
McCain, Marion	Elko
McCarthy, A. J.	Hawthorne
McCarthy, J. A.	Yerington
McCarthy, Dr. J. L.	Goldfield
McDonald, Mrs. Etta Comins	Ely
McGill, W. N.	Ely
McGill, Mrs. W. N.	Ely
McGinn, Miss M.	Goldfield
McGowan, Mrs. John	Yerington
McIntis, Wm. Henry	Reno
McIntosh, C. H.	Reno
McKenzie, Miss M.	Virginia City
McLeod, Chas.	Yerington
McNamara, Joe	Elko
McQuillan, Mrs. J. J.	Tonopah
Mack, Miss Margaret	Reno
Mack, Mrs. Maurice	Gardnerville
Mackey, W. U.	Carson City
Maestretti, A. J.	Austin
Marsh, H. G.	Minden
Martin, Annie H.	Carson City
Martin, Mrs. Roy	Las Vegas
Maute, Andrew	Carson City
Maxwell, Wm.	Carson City
Mayer, W. R.	Elko
Miles, Mrs. J. F.	Ely
Miller, Mrs. Rita D.	Hawthorne
Miller, J. A.	Minden
Montrose, Geo. A.	Gardnerville
Moore, Boyd	Reno
Morton, D. E.	Carson City
Mellie, Miss Lavinia	Austin
Murphy, Ed.	Elko
Murrish, Mrs. H. J.	Lovelock
Nenzel, R.	Lovelock
Nevin, Mrs. M.	Virginia City
Nichols, Mrs. Annie B.	Fallon
Noreross, Mrs. Frank H.	Reno
Oats, John	Fallon
Odfield, F. D.	Ely
O'Neil, Mrs. R. C.	Wells
Orr, R. R.	Pioche
Orr, Judge Wm. E.	Las Vegas
Park, Dr. W. S.	Las Vegas
Patriek, E. T.	Carson City
Peacock, Mrs. Adline Brandon	Reno
Peckham, Geo. E.	Reno
Penrose, M. R.	Yerington
Perazzo, Mrs. Bessie	Wabuska
Perazzo, J. P.	Wabuska



Phillips, W. S.	Goldfield
Pierson, C. G.	Reno
Pittman, Vail	Ely
Plummer, Mrs. Edna Covert	Eureka
Plummer, T. F.	Eureka
Pohl, Robert	Austin
Poulin, Tiffany	Winnemucca
Pratt, Walter E.	Reno
Price, Robert M.	Reno
Proctor, A. J.	Ely
Proctor, Mrs. A. J.	Ely
Quinlan, J. J.	Virginia City
Reid, Dr. H. E.	Reno
Reid, John T.	Lovelock
Ricketts, V. L.	Goldfield
Roberson, H. C.	Goldfield
Roberts, Mrs. P. B.	Winnemucca
Robins, C. E.	Winnemucca
Roeder, J. F.	Pioche
Rogers, Mrs. Molly	Ely
Roland, Chas. H.	Wells
Rose, George	Winnemucca
Rose, Mrs. V. L.	Battle Mountain
Ross, Paul L.	Reno
Rulison, Chas. H.	Reno
Russell, Miss Ruth A.	Elko
Russell, W. H.	Eureka
Ryan, James	Caliente
Samuels, Frank W.	Reno
Schneider, John P.	Fallon
Scott, A. L.	Pioche
Scott, Jos. D.	Winnemucca
Seare, Mrs. Walter E.	Las Vegas
Selkirk, Bert	Gardnerville
Sessions, J. O.	Reno
Settlemyer, F. H.	Gardnerville
Sharon, W. E.	Virginia City
Shea, Mrs. Dan J.	Austin
Sheehan, J.	Winnemucca
Sherman, A. A.	Ely
Show, Arley B.	Stanford University, Cal.
Silk, Mrs. J. J.	Las Vegas
Silva, Dr. Antonia C. S.	Rio de Janeiro
Skillman, Mrs. A. E.	Eureka
Slavin, Chas. L.	Tonopah
Slosson, H. L.	San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, Dr. E. K.	Lovelock
Somers, Peter J., Jr.	Goldfield
Spencer, Mrs. L. B.	Mina
Spilman, C. F.	Reno
Sprague, Mrs. Chas. S.	Las Vegas
Springmeyer, F. G.	Gardnerville
Stannard, G. B.	Hawthorne
Starkweather, W. D.	Lovelock

Steninger, E. M.	Elko
Storn, J. H.	Carson City
Stewart, Mrs. Helen J.	Las Vegas
Stewart, H. E.	Reno
Stewart, Miss Rose	Carson City
Stiekney, F. O.	Yerington
Stiekney, Mrs. F. O.	Yerington
Stoker, Mrs. Bert	Lovelock
Squires, C. P.	Las Vegas
Squires, Mrs. C. P.	Las Vegas
Sullivan, Dr. J. J.	Reno
Summerfield, L. D.	Reno
Summerfield, S. M.	Mina
Summerfield, Mrs. Sardis	Reno
Swick, Raymond	Eureka
Taber, Mrs. A. D.	Elko
Taber, Judge E. J. L.	Elko
Taylor, Geo. H.	Reno
Taylor, J. G.	Lovelock
Thompson, Mrs. C. A.	Pioche
Tidell, C. C.	Yerington
Tobin, C. L.	Winnemucca
Toombs, Mrs. W. R.	Elko
Triplett, F. H.	Battle Mountain
Turner, H. W.	Pioche
Unlacke, C.	Lovelock
Van Devort, T. D.	Carson City
Van Devort, Mrs. T. D.	Carson City
Van Derwerker, J. L.	Reno
Von Dorman, Miss Elsie	Goldfield
Waggoner, Fannie McKay	Yerington
Walker, Chas. A.	Ely
Walsh, Judge J. E.	Goldfield
Way, C. M.	Fallon
Weber, Mrs. John	Ely
Webster, Mrs. Gertrude	Yerington
West, Mrs. Annie	Yerington
West, Geo. F.	Yerington
West, Mrs. Geo. F.	Yerington
Westfall, Mrs. Vernon	Lovelock
Whitacre, E. H.	Yerington
White, J. H.	Hawthorne
White, Mrs. J. H.	Hawthorne
Whiteley, Geo.	Ely
Whorton, Geo. L.	Yerington
Wier, Jeanne Elizabeth	Reno
Wilcox, S. W.	Reno
Williams, D. E.	Fallon
Williams, E. L.	Reno
Williams, Frank	Goodsprings
Williams, Mrs. Geo. B.	Fallon
Williams, H. O.	Virginia City
Williams, Otto T.	Elko
Williams, Roy T.	Minden

No.	Name	Rank	Regt.	Comp.	Date	Remarks
1	John A. Smith	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
2	James H. Jones	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
3	William B. Brown	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
4	Robert C. White	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
5	Thomas D. Green	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
6	Charles E. Black	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
7	George F. Gray	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
8	Henry G. Hall	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
9	John K. Adams	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
10	William L. Baker	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
11	Robert M. Campbell	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
12	Thomas N. Clark	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
13	Charles O. Evans	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
14	George P. Foster	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
15	Henry Q. Gibson	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
16	John R. Harris	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
17	William S. Hunt	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
18	Robert T. Jones	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
19	Thomas U. Keith	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
20	Charles V. Lewis	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
21	George W. Martin	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
22	Henry X. Nelson	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
23	John Y. Phillips	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
24	William Z. Reed	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
25	Robert A. Smith	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
26	Thomas B. Taylor	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
27	Charles C. Walker	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
28	George D. Young	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
29	Henry E. Allen	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
30	John F. Wright	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
31	William G. King	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
32	Robert H. Green	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
33	Thomas I. Baker	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
34	Charles J. Adams	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
35	George K. Jones	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
36	Henry L. Smith	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
37	John M. Brown	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
38	William N. White	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
39	Robert O. Green	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
40	Thomas P. Black	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
41	Charles Q. Gray	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
42	George R. Hall	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
43	Henry S. Adams	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
44	John T. Baker	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
45	William U. Campbell	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
46	Robert V. Clark	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
47	Thomas W. Evans	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
48	Charles X. Foster	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
49	George Y. Gibson	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
50	Henry Z. Harris	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
51	John A. Hunt	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
52	William B. Jones	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
53	Robert C. King	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
54	Thomas D. Lewis	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
55	Charles E. Martin	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
56	George F. Nelson	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
57	Henry G. Phillips	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
58	John H. Reed	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
59	William I. Smith	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
60	Robert J. Taylor	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
61	Thomas K. Walker	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
62	Charles L. Young	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
63	George M. Allen	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
64	Henry N. Wright	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
65	John O. King	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
66	William P. Green	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
67	Robert Q. Baker	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
68	Thomas R. Adams	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
69	Charles S. Jones	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
70	George T. Smith	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
71	Henry U. Brown	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
72	John V. White	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
73	William W. Green	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
74	Robert X. Black	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
75	Thomas Y. Gray	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
76	Charles Z. Hall	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
77	George A. Adams	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
78	Henry B. Baker	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
79	John C. Campbell	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
80	William D. Clark	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
81	Robert E. Evans	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
82	Thomas F. Foster	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
83	Charles G. Gibson	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
84	George H. Harris	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
85	Henry I. Hunt	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
86	John J. Jones	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
87	William K. King	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
88	Robert L. Lewis	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
89	Thomas M. Martin	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
90	Charles N. Nelson	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
91	George O. Phillips	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
92	Henry P. Reed	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
93	John Q. Smith	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
94	William R. Taylor	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
95	Robert S. Walker	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
96	Thomas T. Young	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
97	Charles U. Allen	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
98	George V. Wright	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
99	Henry W. King	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged
100	John X. Green	Private	1st	1st	1864	Discharged

Wilson, Mrs. J. I.	Yerington
Wilson, L. G.	Winnemucca
Winter, E. E.	Fallon
Withers, T. L.	Reno
*Woodbury, J. P.	Carson City
Wright, C. C.	Winnemucca
Wyatt, E. L.	Walley Springs
Young, Mrs. J. G.	Wabuska
Young, L. S.	Lovelock
Young, Wayne	Fallon
Yount, S. E.	Los Angeles
Zadow, Mrs. Sophie	Eureka

Died 1921

NEWSPAPERS—MEMBERS EX OFFICIO WHILE SENDING PAPERS

Austin: Reese River Reveille,
 Battle Mountain Scout,
 Carson City Daily Appeal,
 Carson City News,
 Ely Daily Times,
 Ely Record,
 Ely: White Pine News,
 Eureka Sentinel,
 Fallon: Churchill County Eagle,
 Fallon: Churchill County Standard,
 Gardnerville: Nevada Lutheran,
 Gardnerville: Record-Courier,
 Goldfield News,
 Goodsprings Gazette,
 Hawthorne: Walker Lake Bulletin,
 Las Vegas: Clark County Review,
 Las Vegas Age,
 Logandale: The Oak,
 Lovelock Review-Miner,
 Mina: Western Nevada Miner,
 Pioche Record,
 Reno: Nevada Mining Press,
 Reno: Nevada State Journal,
 Reno Evening Gazette,
 Reno: Nevada News Letter,
 Reno: U. of N. Sagebrush,
 Sparks Tribune,
 Tonopah Miner,
 Virginia Chronicle,
 Wells: Nevada State Herald,
 Winnemucca: Humboldt Star,
 Winnemucca: The Silver State,
 Yerington: Mason Valley News,
 Yerington Times,
 Los Angeles: Western Highway Builder.

STATE OF NEVADA

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Nevada Historical Society

1921=1922



THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
RENO, NEVADA

1923

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE EAST ASIAN LIBRARY

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1951-1952



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

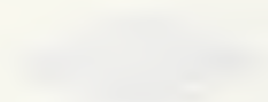
CHICAGO, ILL.

1952



CARSON CITY, NEVADA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE—JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPT.
1923

1895



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTEN TILDEN



CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal	5
Officers and County Vice-Presidents	6
The Nevada Historical Society	7
Historical Material Desired	8
Gifts	9
Report of the President and the Executive Council.....	10
Report of the Curator.....	12
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.....	14
I. Objects	14
II. Legislature of 1921	14
III. Activities	14
IV. Fiscal Report	19
V. Recommendations for 1923-1924: Estimate of Expenses.....	20
VI. What Others Say of the Work of Historical Societies.....	22

1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880

1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1923.

To COL. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of law, I herewith submit a report of the work of the Nevada Historical Society for the biennial term ending December 31, 1922.

Respectfully yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Secretary.

NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS

(Constituting Executive Council)

Judge G. F. TALBOT.....	President
Dr. H. E. REID.....	Vice-President
CHARLES F. CUTTS.....	Curator
JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.....	Secretary-Treasurer
Gov. EMMET D. BOYLE.....	Member at Large
Mrs. ANTHONY HUFFAKER.....	Member at Large
Supt. B. D. BILLINGHURST.....	Member at Large
JAMES D. FINCH.....	Member at Large
WALTER J. HARRIS.....	Member at Large

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Churchill—Hon. TRUE VENCILL.....	Fallon
Clark—Hon. FRANK WILLIAMS.....	Goodsprings
Douglas—D. R. HAWKINS, First Vice-President.....	Genoa
Mrs. J. J. BROCKLISS, Second Vice-President.....	Gardnerville
Elko—Mrs. JOHN HENDERSON.....	Elko
Esmeralda—Miss GRACE LAMB.....	Round Mountain
Eureka—Mrs. A. E. SKILLMAN.....	Eureka
Humboldt—S. J. BONNIFIELD.....	Winnemucca
Lander—Hon. D. H. TANDY.....	Austin
Lincoln—ERASTUS HANSEN.....	Panaca
Lyon—J. I. WILSON.....	Yerington
Mineral—Senator JOHN MILLER.....	Hawthorne
Nye—Mrs. J. T. WILLIAMS.....	Hot Creek
Ormsby—Hon. A. G. MEYERS.....	Carson City
Pershing—W. H. WOODIN.....	Lovelock
Storey—W. S. BOYLE.....	Virginia City
Washoe—Capt. H. J. GOSSE.....	Reno
White Pine—DAVID BARTLEY.....	Ely

THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Trustee of the State)

Its collections consist of historical materials for the writing of Nevada history and of a permanent public exhibition of objects of historical and educational value.

The Society as a State Institution was created by an Act of the Nevada Legislature of 1907, under the administration of John Sparks, Governor of Nevada.

The Society is composed of people who are interested in preserving and writing the history of this State.

The institution is under the immediate control of an Executive Council chosen by the members at the annual meeting. The officers are chosen by the Council, and serve both as officers of the Council and of the Society. The President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Members at Large of the Council serve without compensation.

The Society is supported by funds appropriated by the Legislature of the State biennially and by membership dues and gifts.

The building of the Nevada Historical Society was provided by the State through an Act of the Nevada Legislature of 1911, under the administration of Tasker L. Oddie, Governor of Nevada. It was opened to the public in the summer of 1913.

The Nevada Historical Society is a free institution and offers to the masses a means of recreation, of popular instruction, of mental improvement, of development in patriotism and historical-mindedness. To the student and scholar it offers materials for research.

The Nevada Historical Society building is becoming a center for the cultural activities in western Nevada.

The building is freely open to the public for a part of each day.

HISTORICAL MATERIALS DESIRED BY THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The aim of the Society is to collect everything that can in any way throw light upon the history of Nevada from its earliest exploration to the present day.

Material, which is of little or no value to the individual who possesses it, often becomes priceless in importance when incorporated as a part of a library of reference or a museum showing the chronological development of a State.

With a view to encouraging the contribution of such material, the Society submits herewith a list of things desired:

Books and pamphlets relating to Nevada.

Books and pamphlets written by Nevadans.

Manuscripts—Any original documents containing accounts of the early settlements of Nevada. Old letters, journals and accounts written by pioneers are especially desired.

Official state, county, and city reports and documents.

Reports of boards, commissions, educational and other institutions.

Reports of societies and organizations.

Nevada newspapers and periodicals.

Portraits of distinguished citizens or old settlers; autographs, medals, coins, souvenirs.

Prehistoric Indian stone implements.

Modern Indian relics—Pottery, arrow points, costumes, baskets, ornaments, etc.

Household materials and wearing apparel illustrating pioneer days.

Church history relics.

Relics of early schools.

Old-fashioned jewelry.

Early musical instruments.

Early hand-made tools and furniture.

Early agricultural implements.

Old-style surgical instruments.

Pharmaceutical history materials.

Militia and war relics.

Materials illustrating our political history.

Relics of logging days.

Relics of early stock-raising.

Old-style fire-fighting paraphernalia.

Articles connected with early mining.

Articles connected with early railways.

Articles illustrating early banking methods.

Articles used in gambling, prize-fights, etc.

The Nevada Historical Society cordially invites all persons to assist it in developing a great state historical library and museum.

All donations or loans will be fully credited to the donors or lenders.

All communications should be addressed to the Nevada Historical Society, Reno, Nevada.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1789 TO 1861

The history of the United States of America from 1789 to 1861 is a story of growth and change. It begins with the signing of the Constitution in 1787, which established the framework for the new nation. The early years were marked by challenges, including the struggle for a strong central government and the issue of slavery. The War of 1812, fought between the United States and Great Britain, solidified the nation's independence and led to a period of national pride and expansion. The 1820s and 1830s saw rapid westward expansion, driven by the desire for land and the discovery of gold in California. This period also witnessed the rise of the Jacksonian era, characterized by a focus on the common man and the expansion of democracy. However, the issue of slavery remained a contentious one, leading to increasing tensions between the North and the South. The 1850s saw the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act and the Dred Scott decision, which further fueled the divide. The decade ended with the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, a conflict that would ultimately result in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

GIFTS

If you have a cherished memento which you do not care to part with during your lifetime, but which you wish to have preserved after your death, do not trust to chance that it will be donated to the Historical Society by a friend or relative. Make a will now to that effect.

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

I do hereby give and bequeath to the "Nevada Historical Society,"
Reno, Nevada,.....
.....
.....

Endowments and gifts of money to be applied to general or specific purposes are received as well as bequests in object-matter of all kinds that come within the scope of the library and museum.

The constant care of the collections must commend the Historical Library and Museum as a desirable repository for cherished mementoes.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Gifts, to the extent of 15 per cent of total income, and bequests of any extent to the Nevada Historical Society are exempt from federal taxation, under the Federal Revenue Act of 1918.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HON. JAMES G. SCRIGHAM, *Governor of Nevada.*

SIR: As required by law, a report herewith is made to you of the transactions of the Nevada Historical Society for the biennial period ending December 31, 1922, accompanied by the report of the Curator and of the Secretary-Treasurer.

In these more detailed reports of the superintending and working officials you will find the more intimate story of our progress. We, as an executive board, are concerned chiefly with the general principles of organization and development.

We have witnessed with a feeling of pride and satisfaction the rapid growth of the library and museum of the Society, accomplished largely through the donations of our citizens who are becoming daily more deeply attached to the work of this educational institution.

Beginning as an organization in 1904, with a small nucleus of charter members and of possessions, it is now the Trustee of the State for the property it holds, and its splendid archives are housed in a state building which, though inadequate in size and arrangements provides a public place for the preservation and exhibition of its collections.

Here also the meetings of the Executive Council are by preference held when possible, in order that the historic atmosphere of the room may contribute to the value of the decisions made. No Nevadan can pause in these surroundings without a sense of pride in the pioneer difficulties overcome and here recalled by the mute evidences of the early days.

The sentimental value to the public of these exhibits need not be further enlarged upon, but the advertising value to the State is even as great. There is no phase of Nevada's resources and development that is not considered and displayed. When more room shall have been provided for the better display of the collections and of other articles promised, this advertising value will be greatly enhanced.

The educational value of the Library and Museum as an adjunct to the Public Schools and the information it furnishes to our citizens cannot be estimated in terms of money. Many people seek and obtain information by correspondence. Others come from distant places within and without the State to see the collections or to examine manuscripts while preparing articles for print or books for publication.

Not only is the work of the Society highly beneficial in an educational way, but the collection belonging to the State is commercially worth more than twice the money which the State has invested in it. This result, from an investment which is more profitable to the State than many other outlays, has come from the unpaid and earnest efforts of the officers and members of the Society in gathering the collections and managing its affairs. In Nevada and in other States the Historical Society has proved to be most successful, useful and beneficial when

served and controlled by an unpaid Council who serve because vitally interested in the cause.

Throughout the lifetime of the Nevada Historical Society the great bulk of the work has been accomplished by volunteer, unpaid labor, a free and willing gift to the State of many thousands of dollars for a type of development, the necessity for which is too little appreciated by a community not yet emerged from pioneer conditions, but bound to receive recognition as to its real value a generation or two later. Such tasks, like those of the Church and the School, must of necessity look to personal endeavor and personal sacrifice for a large measure of their early success. But there comes a time in the evolution of all such movements when the increasing complexity of work and the larger service unconsciously demanded by the public makes necessary an appeal to public consciousness to shift a part of the burden of labor so as to clineb, through proper supervision and utilization of materials in the various detailed branches, the advances already achieved. The pioneer missionary pastor should in time become the supervising officer of the field as a whole and thus bring unity and success to the endeavor in the largest possible way. In order to do this he must be relieved of much detail and his energies must be freed for the larger movement.

The time has come for the Nevada Historical Society when those who have for years been devoted to the minute but essential details of daily routine should have their energies freed for the larger task of organization and of writing. To relieve them of these petty cares means, in this age of high specialization, either many workers for the various jobs, or else one or two workers who have initiative, judgment and adaptability—qualities which are rarely found among the cheaper classes of laborers. To secure a Jack-of-all-trades who is capable of becoming master of one or two things is not an easy task in this Twentieth Century. Yet this is the problem that the Nevada Historical Society faces.

The outlook for the future is encouraging. Increased popular appreciation is manifesting itself in various ways. If money be provided to insure for the unsalaried Secretary such competent assistance as she may require, we feel confident of the future success of the Nevada Historical Society, not only in the acquisitions and archiving, but also in the writing of Nevada history which has been too long neglected.

The recommendations of the Curator and those of the Secretary-Treasurer, we heartily approve, and we trust that the budget as prepared by these officers will have the support of yourself and of the Legislature.

(Signed) G. F. TALBOT, *President*,

H. E. REID,

W. J. HARRIS,

B. D. BILLINGHURST,

JAMES D. FINCH,

MRS. ANTHONY HUFFAKER,

Members of the Council.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. The third was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. The eighth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. The ninth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1868. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1869. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1870. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1871. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1872. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1873. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1874. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1875. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1876. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1877. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1878. The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1879. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in New Jersey in 1880. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in New York in 1881. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Connecticut in 1882. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Rhode Island in 1883. The twenty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Massachusetts in 1884. The twenty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Vermont in 1885. The twenty-eighth was the discovery of gold in New Hampshire in 1886. The twenty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Maine in 1887. The thirtieth was the discovery of gold in New Brunswick in 1888. The thirty-first was the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia in 1889. The thirty-second was the discovery of gold in Prince Edward Island in 1890. The thirty-third was the discovery of gold in Newfoundland in 1891. The thirty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Labrador in 1892. The thirty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Yukon in 1893. The thirty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Alaska in 1894. The thirty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Hawaii in 1895. The thirty-eighth was the discovery of gold in the Philippines in 1896. The thirty-ninth was the discovery of gold in the Spanish Islands in 1897. The fortieth was the discovery of gold in the West Indies in 1898. The forty-first was the discovery of gold in Central America in 1899. The forty-second was the discovery of gold in South America in 1900. The forty-third was the discovery of gold in Africa in 1901. The forty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Asia in 1902. The forty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Australia in 1903. The forty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Oceania in 1904. The forty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Antarctica in 1905. The forty-eighth was the discovery of gold in the Arctic in 1906. The forty-ninth was the discovery of gold in the Antarctic in 1907. The fiftieth was the discovery of gold in the Pacific in 1908.



REPORT OF THE CURATOR

One cannot spend even a little time in the Museum of the Nevada Historical Society without being amazed and astonished, not only at the great quantity of interesting material that has been accumulated, but rather at its rare and unusual character. Tangible objects visualize interesting and exciting episodes of history as printed words can never hope to do. The finished arrowhead speaks of the skill and craftsmanship of the Indians; the old mail-bags, carried by the Pony Express riders, bring before our minds the heroic men of the days before the railroads and aeroplanes.

In this State Museum are to be found many treasures that any of the great museums would be glad to possess. There is the splendid collection of small firearms which have figured in different shooting affairs in the early mining days. There is the valuable mineral collection begun by the old Pacific Coast Pioneers. Here is to be seen the work of the Indian basket-makers and specimens of the skilfully cut stone implements, such as hammers, axes, and mortars. There is the lovely beadwork and the clothing made from the skins of antelope and deer. One finds here the personal possessions of the early Pioneers, when necessity, the mother of invention, inspired them to manufacture the things required in their everyday living.

So it is that these visible records picture to us of today the struggles and ambitions of the men who have lived and died, and yet have left behind them these evidences of their time and character.

There have been many splendid gifts placed in the museum in the two years just past, but space will permit only the mention of a few of the most valuable.

Mr. E. B. Yerington sent the Seal of the Pacific Union Express Company, which operated in Nevada in the early 60's.

The gold watch presented to John Bluett in 1870 by the Sutro Tunnel Company was placed here by Mr. W. S. Boyle.

There came, from the United States Mint at Carson City, the first clock and the adjuster's scales used in that institution.

Col. S. H. Day gave the compass and surveyor's chain used in the preliminary survey of the Sutro Tunnel.

From Col. Will U. Mackey came the original Nevada Territorial Seal.

The first piano brought to Carson City and made in 1843 was given by Lottie Meder Boun.

From Mr. Garfield Edwards came a finely cut glass chandelier used in a hotel at Virginia City in the 60's.

A large collection of framed pictures of the Virginia City fire department in the early days was given by Mr. A. G. Meyers.

Gifts of Japanese pottery and a splendid moose head came from Mrs. Kate Nixon de Valeria.

The silver-and-gold trowel used by Peter Cavanaugh at the laying of the corner-stone of the State Capitol in 1870 was presented by his daughter, Mrs. Mayhugh.

Russian towels from Gov. Emmet Boyle and Belgian medals from

Mrs. W. Shockley, together with guns and other equipment from Mr. Jim Grant and Mr. George Springmeyer, vividly picture incidents of the late war.

So the list of gifts might go on, but it is hoped that the mention of these will encourage others to give or loan to the Museum treasured relics they possess, thus helping to preserve for this and future generations the tangible things that will visualize to us the days that witnessed the beginnings and the growth of our Western Empire.

CHARLES F. CUTTS, *Curator.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964
FROM
DR. J. H. HARRIS
100

Blank page with faint vertical lines and minor scanning artifacts.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1923.

COL. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, *Governor of Nevada*.

SIR: The Secretary of the Nevada Historical Society, in compliance with law, submits a report of the transactions and work of the organization.

I. OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of this Society are threefold: First and most important, to bring to one centrally located place and there to preserve information relating to the antecedents of every phase of development in Nevada; second, to aid in the promotion of studies which will use this information to facilitate the further development of the State; third, to extend the knowledge of the resources and advantages of Nevada to citizens of other States and to diffuse within this Commonwealth a knowledge of those factors which are related to the future material and moral progress of the State. In other words, its work is preservative, digestive, and distributive. Its methods of action are through library, museum, publications, county committees, affiliated organizations, and gratuitous service in consultation and advice.

II. THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE LEGISLATURE OF 1921

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the general historical work of the biennium.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY, 1921-1922

1. WORK OF PUBLICATION: In January of 1921 the Seventh Biennial Report of the Nevada Historical Society was issued from the State Printing Office. The biennial volume of historical papers, carrying fifty-six illustrations, was published in the fall of 1922 and was likewise printed at the State Printing Office. To save our funds for what we considered more important purposes, the volume was this time bound in heavy paper instead of the customary cloth cover. It is a book of 236 pages. Besides the usual memorial papers, it contains historical articles by Mrs. Fanny G. Hazlett, Miss Grace Dangberg, the late Mrs. Gertrude Streeter Vrooman, and R. L. Fulton. An Indian legend by Gilbert Turner and Nevada poems by Frances A. Riordan, W. L. Bahtell, and Lydia M. D. O'Neill, as also an anonymous piece of verse, lend interest to the collection. We believe that the book is a good advertisement for the State as well as a valuable historical contribution to our literature. Historical articles were also contributed by the Curator and the Secretary to the special editions of the Nevada Newsletter and the Nevada State Journal in 1922. In 1921 the Secretary supplied the new Encyclopedia Britannica article on Nevada.

2. WORK OF ARRANGEMENT: Because of the volunteer assistance of our artistically minded Curator, the Museum has been entirely reconstructed within the biennium, and now presents as inviting an appear-

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Published Weekly, except during the months of June and July, when it is published bi-weekly.

Subscription price, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

The Journal is published for the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Single copies, 15 cents. Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1912, under Post Office No. 383, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and General Delivery. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

Copyright, 1914, by American Medical Association.

The Journal is published for the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Single copies, 15 cents. Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1912, under Post Office No. 383, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and General Delivery. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

The Journal is published for the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Single copies, 15 cents. Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1912, under Post Office No. 383, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and General Delivery. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

The Journal is published for the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Journal is published for the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Single copies, 15 cents. Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1912, under Post Office No. 383, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and General Delivery. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

Copyright, 1914, by American Medical Association.

The Journal is published for the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Single copies, 15 cents. Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1912, under Post Office No. 383, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and General Delivery. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

ance as is possible in our crowded quarters. All museum exhibits have been marked by a number corresponding to the accession card, and in most cases a display card descriptive of the article accompanies such exhibit. Much work has also been accomplished for the Library. The Secretary spent the summer of 1922 in preparing ephemeral literature for classification. The Curator has bound several hundred volumes of the files of the state newspapers by hand. The accumulated correspondence of the institution, which has large historical value, has been arranged according to subject, and has been indexed.

3. HOUSING: The summer vacation of 1921 was occupied with the interior renovation of the building and, in order to conserve the funds, it was found to be necessary to do most of the redecorating without help. More attractive exhibit-rooms have amply repaid all such labor of both the Curator and the Secretary. With the rearrangement of the Museum much of the library materials was performed moved into the "Annex," an adjoining building which was purchased for the State by the Legislature of 1919. Fortunately the rooms in this building have high ceilings and, with shelving from top to bottom, considerable space has been provided for storage. The paving of University Avenue necessitated considerable work on the parking strip of our grounds facing to the west, and this, together with the regrading of a part of the lawns, has made an appreciable improvement in the appearance of the grounds.

4. PERMANENT EQUIPMENT: Expansion of the work and materials accumulated have necessitated the purchase of filing devices and display cases. These have been selected primarily with a view to present needs, but also keeping in mind a permanent plan of expansion for the future.

5. WAR HISTORY WORK: Without personal solicitation, apparently no further progress can be made in this important feature of our work. The Secretary hopes that very soon she can be relieved of some of the more mechanical and routine features of the general work so that she may devote consecutive time to the War History.

6. MEETINGS: The last annual meeting was held on November 27, 1922, at 8 p. m. in the Nevada Historical Society Building. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President H. E. Reid. An interesting program, arranged by Mrs. Emmet D. Boyle as chairman of the program committee, was given. Mr. Charles F. Cutts spoke briefly on the value of museum exhibits to the cultural life of a community, illustrating his points by reference to European museums and that of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, all of which he visited during the past summer. Governor Boyle heartily congratulated the Society upon the work it has done in gathering so remarkable a collection of historic Nevada material. He expressed the belief that within a short time the State would provide ample means to properly continue and carry on this work of collecting and housing these priceless records of the State's growth. He spoke especially of the value of such work to the State Government. Mrs. D. B. Renear sang delightfully two lovely songs, and the talented elocutionist, Miss Hattie May Delkin, gave two readings. At the conclusion of the program, Mr. Geo. H. Taylor, as chairman of the auditing committee, brought in his report showing that the financial accounts were in good shape. Amendments proposed

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

by Mr. James D. Finch, chairman of the committee on constitutional changes, were adopted. The election of the Executive Council for the new year then followed. The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for G. F. Talbot, H. E. Reid, Jeanne Elizabeth Wier, Charles F. Cutts, Walter J. Harris, James D. Finch, Mrs. Anthony Huffaker, Gov. Emmet D. Boyle, and B. D. Billinghamurst. The presiding officer then called upon several people present, who responded with suggestions and helpful talks. Capt. F. N. Fletcher urged the stimulation of historical research in the University, and suggested that the school children be interested in placing a monument to Chief Winnemucca of the Paiutes. Edward Vanderlieth said that the city of Reno should give every support to this institution that had so plainly demonstrated its value to the city.

In addition to the annual meeting, gatherings of special groups of workers have been held at the building from time to time. In January, 1921, the Washoe County delegation to the Legislature and the Washoe County Legislative Committee were the guests of the Society. Later in the year the Art Division of the Century Club spent an evening in inspecting the exhibits of special significance to their studies. On this occasion the Secretary spoke of the relation of the Historical Society to the art work of the community, and the Curator told of the purposes of the Historical Society. On April 15, 1922, the Pioneer Society gathered in the Museum to recount the experiences of early days. On November 21, 1922, the Washoe County delegation to the Thirty-first Legislature made up a special party for the inspection of the collections.

On December 8 and 9 of 1921 Mr. A. Cohn of Carson City brought his famous collection of Washoe Indian baskets to the Museum. This event brought several hundred visitors, who greatly enjoyed the skill and craftsmanship of one of our native Indian tribes. In March of 1922 the Society held an exhibition of original French etchings, which attracted much attention from art lovers in this section of the State.

The working officials of the Nevada Historical Society have also carried their work into the field beyond their building through special lectures and programs. The Curator in 1922 addressed the Mesquite Club of Las Vegas, the Leisure Hour Club of Carson City, and the Century Club and the Rotary Club of Reno upon the purposes of the Society, and urged activity in furthering the collections. An Admission Day program was also given at the Century Club on November 3, 1922. Here Mr. Cutts read Ex-Gov. Coleord's paper on "The Reminiscences of Early Comstock Days," and Mrs. Fanny G. Hazlett talked on "The Recollections of a Pioneer Woman." The music, consisting of the "Hank Monk Schottische," "Bound for the Land of Washoe" and "Nevada," was furnished by Mrs. Rudolf Herz and Mrs. L. A. Ferris.

Meetings of the Executive Council have been held as business demanded. At the meeting of December 20, 1922, the following officers were elected: President, G. F. Talbot; Vice-President, H. E. Reid; Curator, C. F. Cutts; Secretary-Treasurer, Jeanne Elizabeth Wier. The county vice-presidents for the year were also named as found on page 4 of this report. The business report was approved, and decision was made as to the requests to be presented to the Legislature.

7. *WORK OF GENERAL COLLECTION:* During the biennium the increasing interest in our institution has brought to us many valuable items from friends and from individual collectors. Mention can be made of only a few typical contributions by way of illustration.

The Newlands Library: The largest and most important single acquisition is the library of the late Senator Francis G. Newlands, which came to the Society through the interest of Mrs. Newlands and Dr. W. B. Johnston and his wife. The Senator Stewart library has been for some years a valued possession, and it is hoped that similar papers and books of all Nevada's representatives in our National Legislature will in time find a place in these archives.

Dr. Hershiser Library: Next in size and merit is the library of the late Dr. A. E. Hershiser, consisting not only of professional works but also containing large quantities of ephemeral literature on Nevada. This is the gift of the Doctor's family in memory of his devotion to the State Historical cause.

Books and Papers of James F. O'Brien: A third contribution of considerable size and merit is that of the books and papers of the late James F. O'Brien and contains invaluable material upon the early days of Goldfield. Mrs. O'Brien desires that this collection shall be preserved for all time.

Fulton Books and Pamphlets: Mrs. R. L. Fulton has added to their already large collection of books and pamphlets a quantity of photographs and broadsides such as Mr. Fulton had an unusual opportunity to collect. Particular mention should be made of a copy of the Nevada Monthly of August, 1880, Pen Pictures of the State Officers, etc., of the Ninth Session of the Nevada Legislature in 1879, a photo of Tom Fitch in 1875, and a collection of railroad passes and other significant railway papers.

Comstock Relics from Mr. Boyle: From the Comstock through the courtesy of Wm. S. Boyle have come, not only numerous old books, but a collection of promissory notes and mining-stock certificates of early days, together with two very rare old albums, each containing a photograph of Abraham Lincoln previously belonging to a maid in the President's family.

Manuscript Material: Among the most treasured possessions of an institution, such as this, is the manuscript material, particularly old letters and diaries. Nevada has been fortunate this year in receiving a considerable number of old letters written from Austin in the 60's by Alonzo Monroe to his wife, then resident in California. They are the gift of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Worthington. Other letters of 1861 came from W. Reavis. Most unique of all is the correspondence of Jack Wilson, the Indian Messiah, contributed by Miss Grace Dangberg, authority on Nevada Indian life. Still other manuscript material is found in old mining deeds and a bill of sale for a slave made out to P. M. Birmingham of Texas in 1853. Mrs. Josie Cushing, the niece of Mr. Birmingham, makes this contribution as Mr. C. F. Barnhisel does the former one. Reminiscences, such as those of Mrs. Sam Davis, Governor Coleord, and Mrs. Fanny G. Hazlett, have also been

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, races, and religions, and this diversity has been one of its strengths.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It has been built by people from many different parts of the world, and this has helped to create a unique American culture. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It has a long history of exploration and discovery, and this has helped to shape its identity as a nation.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a country where people are free to express their opinions, to worship as they please, and to live their lives as they see fit. This freedom has been one of the most important values of the United States, and it has helped to make it a great nation.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It has been at the forefront of many of the most important advances in science, technology, and industry, and this has helped to make it a powerful nation. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a country where people believe in a better future, and this belief has helped to make it a great nation.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity. Despite its many differences, it has managed to remain a united people, and this unity has been one of its greatest strengths. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It has a long history of peace, and this peace has helped to make it a great nation.

contributed. A book of records of notice of mining locations and of minutes of miners' organization meeting of May 14, 1861, of the Star Mining District, Humboldt and Pershing Counties, came from Charles A. Greene, Treasurer of the Cal. Verde Co., in the name of Joe Phillips, deceased. The signatures of the Thirtieth Nevada Legislature illustrate another kind of manuscript source material, as do also the cards showing daily ore shipments of the Richmond Eureka Mining Company of 1878. The latter is a gift of Geo. L. Kaeding.

Photographs: Among the rare photographic material is an old picture of Aurora, N. T., taken in 1864 and contributed by Paul Thompson. A picture of Austin pioneers taken in 1898 is given by Judge W. D. Jones. A photograph of Capt. John Day in the 60's is given by Col. Day; one of former President Robt. F. Jones of the University is given by his son; one of Mrs. Mary S. Doten taken in 1874 is given by Mrs. E. S. Harriman; one of Tremmor Coffin is given by Mrs. Summerfield; one of the Reno Orchestra of 1883 comes from G. E. Holesworth; a copy of the only original photograph of James W. Marshall, discoverer of gold, comes from Geo. L. Brussels of Tonopah; six old stereoscope pictures of Reno and vicinity come from Mrs. G. Townshend; a copy of a photo of the Comstock delegation to the Territorial Legislature of 1864, taken on the Capitol steps and inclusive of Mark Twain, is given by J. R. Woods. Very rare pictures of the early lumbering industry on the Sierra are given by Mrs. J. J. Brockliss.

Old Newspapers: Old newspapers, both bound and unbound, have been collected from many sources. Bound volumes of the Carson Daily Appeal from Mrs. Sam Davis, and Volume I of the Carson Valley News from Will Knippenberg, represent the Capital City, while Territorial Enterprise numbers have been brought by Mr. Blake from the Comstock. Mr. Hobbins of Reno gives a special University edition of the Reno Evening Gazette of 1895 and a Carson Daily Independent of 1864. From Miss Annie H. Martin comes the Daily Nevada Tribune of May 31, 1893, and July 24, 1886, as also the Daily Index of February 22 and October 27, 1882; from Miss Sadie Grant comes the Carson Morning News of January 31, 1892. Mrs. Walter Fitzgerald contributes some copies of the Goldfield Daily News of 1911.

Fraternal History: Nevada fraternal history is well represented in receipts for lodge dues in old camps, pamphlets containing the constitution and by-laws; bundles of old papers from the Odd Fellows lodge hall of Belmont, sent by Miss Grace Lamb; the books and pictures of the lodge of Good Templars held in Carson City in 1866 and contributed by Curator Charles F. Cutts; books and pamphlets on the history of the Order of the Eastern Star, given by Mrs. Sardis Summerfield.

Educational and Political Souvenirs: Souvenirs of education are not lacking as instance the program of the Empire public school entertainment of 1886 and the Carson City commencement and ball invitation of 1902, all sent by Miss Lamb. Political broadsides are plentiful. An old political caricature of 1875 is the gift of George Brodigan. The Anti-Chinese Covenant of 1866 comes from Annie H. Martin. A

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

naturalization paper of Robt. Pohl in 1877 keeps company with Nevada poll-tax receipts of C. F. Barnhisel in 1866 and election ballots of 1864 and 1870.

Musical and Theatrical Archives: There are also musical and theatrical archives. Songs contributed by Kathryn H. Cousins, Isabel Likens Gates, and the late A. G. Spencer are offset by instrumental music from the pen of J. P. Meder and Mr. Spencer. A Carson Opera House poster of 1878, from Clara Crisler and a theatrical scrap-book from the Hurst family call to mind the dramatic development of Nevada. Miss Crisler also furnishes an interesting souvenir of the old Benton Stage Line, ledgers of the Nevada Stage Company of the late 70's and early 80's, and many other souvenirs.

Merchandising Relics, Maps and War Relics: For merchandising there is the redwood souvenir advertisement of E. G. Gibbs, Milliner, and the Southern Nevada Mercantile Company five-cent ticket. A map of Reno of 1874 came from J. E. Gelder; an Ormsby County warrant of 1863 came from J. D. Finch. War materials have also been forthcoming, as witness for example the copy of Stars and Stripes from W. H. Goodwin.

Library Materials by Purchase: By purchase also as well as by gift the collections have been augmented in the shape of rare books and magazines and by photostat copies of the census of what is now Nevada in 1860.

But, in order to gain any comprehension of the scope or value of these collections, Nevada citizens must come and see for themselves.

IV. FISCAL REPORT FOR 1921-1922

General Support Account

Appropriation	\$10,000.00
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Express, freight and transfer.....	\$138.71
Postage	235.14
Light, water, motor.....	385.40
Fuel	802.30
Telephone and telegrams.....	81.72
Printing, binding, half-toning.....	707.91
Library and museum.....	1,090.83
Supplies	598.35
Equipment	1,676.74
Building and grounds.....	800.39
Traveling	335.01
Salaries	2,922.60
Labor	224.90
	<hr/> \$10,000.00

War History Account

Appropriation	\$1,544.87
Disbursements	\$250.00
Balance	1,294.87
	<hr/> \$1,544.87

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development.

The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest.

The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of assimilation and adaptation.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of exploration and discovery.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Year	Event
1776	Declaration of Independence
1787	Constitution of the United States
1791	Bill of Rights
1800	Move of the capital to Washington, D.C.
1803	Louisiana Purchase
1812	War of 1812
1820	Missouri Compromise
1845	Annexation of Texas
1848	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
1850	Compromise of 1850
1861	Secession of Southern States
1863	Emancipation Proclamation
1865	End of the Civil War
1877	Compromise of 1877
1890	Wounded Knee Massacre
1898	Spanish-American War
1901	Annexation of Hawaii
1914	Outbreak of World War I
1918	Armistice Day
1929	Stock Market Crash
1933	Prohibition Ends
1939	Outbreak of World War II
1945	End of World War II
1947	Marshall Plan
1950	Korean War
1954	Brown v. Board of Education
1957	First African American in Space
1960	John F. Kennedy elected President
1963	Assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.
1964	Civil Rights Act
1968	Assassination of Robert Kennedy
1970	Vietnam War protests
1973	Watergate Scandal
1974	Resignation of Richard Nixon
1976	Jimmy Carter elected President
1979	Iranian Revolution
1981	AIDS first identified
1984	Los Angeles Olympics
1987	Reagan's second term
1989	End of the Cold War
1991	Gulf War
1993	Clinton's first term
1994	Norfolk Bridge Collapse
1995	Clinton's second term
1997	Clinton impeached
1998	Clinton's third term
1999	Clinton's fourth term
2001	9/11 attacks
2002	Afghanistan War
2003	Iraq War
2004	Presidential election
2005	Hurricane Katrina
2006	Midterm elections
2007	Obama's first term
2008	Financial crisis
2009	Obama's second term
2010	Midterm elections
2011	Arab Spring
2012	Obama's third term
2013	Midterm elections
2014	Obama's fourth term
2015	Paris Agreement
2016	Trump's first term
2017	Trump's second term
2018	Midterm elections
2019	Trump's third term
2020	COVID-19 pandemic
2021	Trump's fourth term
2022	Midterm elections
2023	Trump's fifth term

Certified expenditures for the Society for state appropriations have been audited by the Board of Examiners, all claims having been paid by the State Treasurer in the same manner as with other state departments.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1923-1924

Numerous lines of work, hitherto untouched or at best followed only in a desultory fashion, are now pressing for attention. However, in this request we are not including these branches of endeavor, but are hewing close to the line, including only those features which must be consistently attended to if the work is to be at all worth while. Leaving aside the problem of housing—a problem which the Executive Council is now studying—the increased urgent needs of the Society may be summarized under a few heads. The figures showing expenditures for the biennium just closed are particularly inadequate in the items of salaries, traveling expenses, printing and binding, and the building up of the library.

1. SALARIES: The President and the Executive Council have explained in their report the problem of assistance in the Nevada Historical Society. In confidence that the Nevada statesmen of 1923 will appreciate the difficult situation, we ask that enough money be allowed for salaries so that one full-time worker may be employed for the numerous daily duties of the care of the building and grounds, escort of visitors through the display rooms, clerical work, errands, some parts of cataloging, and such other tasks as may be expected of a non-professional worker; also that at least a part-time worker of some professional skill and judgment be allowed for assistance with those more intricate phases of the work which have hitherto fallen wholly upon the Secretary, except on two rare occasions when unusual talent has for a brief period been furnished without adequate compensation. In this category belong purchases; classification of books and pamphlets; arrangement of museum materials; care of difficult correspondence inclusive of research in obtaining information for answering inquiries; arrangements for special meetings and exhibits; repairs which would otherwise cost large sums; field work in collecting for the library and museum; talks before schools and clubs; assistance in editing volumes of papers; press notices and articles; and those numerous small problems which arise from day to day in an institution of this sort. None but those who have labored in the building of the Nevada Historical Society can have any conception of the manifold duties performed here. With the rapid growth of the collections, the task of accessioning, cataloging and arranging of materials becomes a huge one. Especially is this true in a State where the major part of publications is of pamphlet and broadside character. There are now tons of this material awaiting classification. Given these two paid assistants, the Secretary would then be able to adequately supervise the activities as a whole and could make more headway in historical research and publication, thus utilizing before it is too late the knowledge of Nevada which has accumulated during residence and studies of nearly a quarter of a century, and giving to the schools the manual of Nevada history so much to be desired.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for assimilation and the creation of a new American identity.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of diverse peoples, and that its history is a history of the struggle for equality and the recognition of the rights of all citizens. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of free people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for liberty and the protection of individual rights. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace-loving people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace and the avoidance of war.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for improvement and the advancement of the human race. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better future and the realization of the American dream. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for belief and the pursuit of spiritual values. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for compassion and the promotion of human welfare.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for fairness and the establishment of a just society. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for bravery and the defense of the principles of freedom and democracy. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for knowledge and the pursuit of truth. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for power and the achievement of greatness.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for harmony and the promotion of national cohesion. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of integrity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for honesty and the maintenance of high moral standards. The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of respect, and that its history is a history of the struggle for dignity and the recognition of the worth of every individual. The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of responsibility, and that its history is a history of the struggle for accountability and the fulfillment of our duties to ourselves and to others.

2. PUBLICATION AND BINDING: While many of the materials mentioned above are being hand-bound by us in order to conserve the funds, there are many things of rare and permanent value that should immediately be given a more substantial binding. It is to be hoped that money for this can be provided.

Historical research and publication should be among the dominant activities of any historical organization in order that the materials of history may be made accessible to the public in general, and not hoarded for the use of the few. Particularly in this State, where local historical material is so scarce, should the Society aim to compile, publish, and distribute as much as possible of accurate historical information. For lack of funds this phase of our work has been much neglected. In an address in Reno some years ago Dr. H. E. Bolton of the University of California said:

The Nevada Historical Society now publishes a small volume of papers once in two years. At this rate little progress will be made toward making the valuable documents already gathered by the Society available to students outside of Reno. Instead of one small volume in two years, the Society should be able to publish at least one good-sized volume each year. This would mean the multiplication of the publishing activities of the Society by four. And this should be the minimum.

3. ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY: Since its establishment in 1904 the Nevada Historical Society has been building a library of Nevada and American history for the use of students and especially for those engaged in real historical research. We have been fortunate in acquiring by gift many books bearing upon Nevada, as well as some written by Nevada authors. But much of the best material is obtainable only by purchase and is becoming exceedingly rare. While still such items can be had in the markets, we should be enabled to secure them.

4. FIELD WORK: In order to assemble historical materials pertaining to Nevada in one place, it is necessary that a representative of the Society shall spend considerable time each year in traveling, coaxing from old attics, and gathering from deserted buildings or commandeering from the walls and whatnots of musty parlors the precious mementoes of our early history. Surveys should be made, not only of town and county archives, but also of Nevada homes, and materials that cannot now be obtained should be listed and the owners prevailed upon to make future bequest to the state organization. Supervision should be given to county committees organized for the prosecution of the work throughout the year. The schools should be visited, and the children told of the value of collecting the ephemeral literature of their own community. The stories of the Pioneers should be gathered ere they go to their last earthly sleep. Each day that goes by doubtless sees precious documents destroyed that can never be replaced.

The prosecution of all these phases of work is conditioned upon the amount of financial support which the State feels able to afford and upon the cooperative effort of our state officers as well as of the masses of our citizens. In the hope that our joint recommendation may bring

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these strength. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these wisdom. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these courage. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these faith. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these hope.

The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these love. The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of compassion, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these compassion. The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of kindness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these kindness. The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of gentleness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these gentleness. The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of meekness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these meekness.

The twenty-first is the fact that the United States is a nation of mildness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these mildness. The twenty-second is the fact that the United States is a nation of sweetness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these sweetness. The twenty-third is the fact that the United States is a nation of goodness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these goodness. The twenty-fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of beauty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these beauty. The twenty-fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of grace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these grace.

The twenty-sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of glory, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these glory. The twenty-seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of honor, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these honor. The twenty-eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of respect, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these respect. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of esteem, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these esteem. The thirtieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of admiration, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these admiration.

to our aid all that the State can rightfully afford, I submit for your consideration the following budget:

Estimate of General Expenses for 1923-1924

Express, freight, and transfer.....	\$200.00
Postage	300.00
Light, water, and power.....	400.00
Fuel	800.00
Telephone and telegrams.....	100.00
Printing, binding, half-toning.....	1,500.00
Library and museum.....	1,500.00
Supplies	800.00
Equipment	1,700.00
Building and grounds.....	500.00
Traveling	1,200.00
Transporting special museum relics ¹	800.00
Salaries	6,000.00
Labor	450.00
	<hr/> \$16,250.00

¹Such relics as the Hamilton fire engine and bells, etc.

In conclusion, permit me to emphasize the fact that we have not in our budget asked for building funds. We shall endeavor to secure these elsewhere. When once the State has given a proper support, we can promise that the returns will be immediate and more than commensurate with the expenditures. With such a pledge, I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the care of a struggling state department.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Secretary.

VI. WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THE WORK OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

In most or all of the States which long have had historical societies their services are more comprehensive and valuable than can be rendered by an official state department. The society enlists the interest and aid of its large membership representing personally many or all of the counties or other large districts of the State. Each member is expected to aid by gathering details of the pioneer settlement and subsequent history of his county, township, or region; by donating local publications, mostly pamphlets, as reports of the schools, churches, local societies, fairs, etc., for the society's library; by securing historical relics for its museum and portraits of early settlers and prominent citizens for its state portrait collection, and by writing on themes of the local history for its meetings and publications. Through invitation and solicitation by the secretary and other officers of the society it may thus receive addresses and papers on any theme of the state history, or that of any county, city, town, or village, by authors having accurate knowledge, responsibility, and pride for the district or the subject so presented.

In their relations to the state governments and to state

support by legislative appropriations the state and local historical societies of the older States receive little or no state aid, while yet rendering great service to the people.

Contrasted with these eastern historical societies we have in five of the Western and Northwestern States—namely, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas—societies which have long received nearly all the means for their extensive work from state appropriations, being thus on the same footing with the other institutions of public education. Besides the collection of all published books, pamphlets, maps, etc., relating to the state history, these five societies gather the current newspapers from all parts of their respective States, and preserve them in bound volumes, doing this more fully than has been attempted elsewhere in the United States, but similarly with the British Museum, which thus preserves all the newspapers published in Great Britain. The newspaper departments of these state historical libraries are priceless treasuries of material for future historians, showing the development of these States and of their counties and separate townships from their beginnings.

Each of the States, whether aiding their historical societies little or much, is served continuously and zealously and gratuitously by the boards of officers and by the memberships of these societies. Several features of the service are notable. It is not determined by political election or appointment, nor dependent on changes of the general state administration; it extends through very long terms of membership, and often of official relations; its changes of officers are decided by the members of the society or by a large number of their representatives forming the society's council, and constant and efficient work for the increase of the library and other collections of the society is carried forward by frequent meetings and regular publications.

To mention finally what I deem the highest merit and crowning honor of the local historical societies, they are shown by their results, extending in some of the old States a century or more and in the Northwest more than a half century, to be nobly useful by the discovery and development of historical workers, local antiquarians, and the persons in every part of the several States who have been best qualified for historical researches and for rescuing the past from forgetfulness.—*Warren Upham of the Minnesota Historical Society in address before the American Historical Association.*

Historical societies are, broadly speaking, of two types, illustrated by the Massachusetts and the Wisconsin. The Massachusetts bears the name of a great Commonwealth, but it is not a state organization nor does it receive a subsidy from the State. Its resident membership is restricted—originally 30, now 100. Membership is evidence of social prominence or of special achievement in historical investigation. The society is a characteristic product of a period and of a State in which higher education and similar scientific

activities were, and are still, left mainly to private initiative and generosity. Of the same type are the New York and the Pennsylvania societies, and, with some reservations, nearly all the eastern organizations. The Wisconsin Historical Society, on the other hand, is a state institution, palatially housed and generously supported by the State. Its membership is unrestricted save by the payment of a small fee. Like the great state universities of the West, it is an example of the wise utilization of the public wealth to promote the intellectual interests of the community. But the contrast should not be pressed too far. The Wisconsin Society is not a state institution in the sense of being directly under official state management. Those who have directed its affairs have guarded against even the suspicion that politics should ever control it. It is rather a group of individuals, organized as a corporation, to which the State has intrusted the administration of important interests. Everything acquired by the society, from whatever source, becomes at once state property. Societies of the same type avowedly patterned after it, exist in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and in several other Western States.—*Henry E. Bourne in paper read before American Historical Association.*

NOTE.—The Wisconsin Society is now receiving from the State biennially the sum of \$197,000.

STATE OF NEVADA

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Nevada Historical Society

1923=1924



THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
RENO, NEVADA

1925

THE

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF
MENTAL HYGIENE

1923-1924

—



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE : : JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT

1925



CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal	5
Officers and County Vice-Presidents.....	6
The Nevada State Historical Society.....	7
Historical Materials Desired	8
Gifts	9
Report of the President and Board of Trustees.....	10
Report of the Curator	13
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer	14

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1925.

To COL. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, *Governor of the State of Nevada.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of law, I herewith submit a report of the work of the Nevada State Historical Society for the biennial term ending December 31, 1924.

Respectfully yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,

Secretary.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When in the course of the human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS

(Constituting Board of Trustees)

Judge G. F. TALBOT.....	President
Dr. H. E. REID.....	Vice-President
CHARLES F. CUTTS.....	Curator
JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.....	Secretary-Treasurer
Gov. EMMET D. BOYLE.....	Member at Large
Mrs. ANTHONY HUFFAKER.....	Member at Large
Supt. B. D. BILLINGHURST.....	Member at Large
JAMES D. FINCH.....	Member at Large
WALTER J. HARRIS.....	Member at Large

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Churchill—Hon. TRUE VENCHIL.....	Fallon
Clark—Hon. FRANK WILLIAMS.....	Goodsprings
Douglas—D. R. HAWKINS, First Vice-President.....	Genoa
Mrs. J. J. BROCKLISS, Second Vice-President.....	Gardnerville
Elko—Mrs. JOHN HENDERSON.....	Elko
Esmeralda—Miss GRACE LAMB.....	Round Mountain
Eureka—Mrs. A. E. SKILLMAN.....	Eureka
Humboldt—S. J. BONNIFIELD.....	Winnemucca
Lander—Hon. D. H. TANDY.....	Austin
Lincoln—ERASTUS HANSEN.....	Panaca
Lyon—J. I. WILSON.....	Yerington
Mineral—Senator JOHN MILLER.....	Hawthorne
Ormsby—Hon. A. G. MEYERS.....	Carson City
Nye—Mrs. J. T. WILLIAMS.....	Hot Creek
Pershing—W. H. GOODIN.....	Lovelock
Storey—W. S. BOYLE.....	Virginia City
Washoe—Capt. H. J. GOSSE.....	Reno
White Pine—DAVID BARTLEY.....	Ely

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 LIBRARY
 540 EAST 58TH STREET
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
 TEL. 773-936-5000
 FAX 773-936-5000
 WWW.CHICAGO.EDU
 1997

THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Trustee of the State)

Its collections consist of historical materials for the writing of Nevada history and of a permanent public exhibition of objects of historical and educational value.

The Society as a State Institution was created by an Act of the Nevada Legislature of 1907, under the administration of John Sparks, Governor of Nevada.

The Society is composed of people who are interested in preserving and writing the history of this State.

The institution is under the immediate control of a Board of Trustees chosen by the members at the annual meeting. The officers are chosen by the Board, and serve both as officers of the board and of the Society. The President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Members of the Board serve without compensation.

The Society is supported by funds appropriated by the Legislature of the State biennially and by membership dues and gifts.

The building of the Nevada State Historical Society was provided by the State through an Act of the Nevada Legislature of 1911, under the administration of Tasker L. Oddie, Governor of Nevada. It was opened to the public in the summer of 1913.

The Nevada State Historical Society is a free institution and offers to the masses a means of recreation, of popular instruction, of mental improvement, of development in patriotism and historical-mindedness. To the student and scholar it offers materials for research.

The Nevada State Historical Society building is becoming a center for the cultural activities in western Nevada.

The building is freely open to the public for a part of each day.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOSEPH NEALE
OF THE BOSTON BAR
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. II.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. NEALE, AT THE SIGN OF THE
CROWN, IN CORNHILL.
1822.

HISTORICAL MATERIALS DESIRED BY THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The aim of the Society is to collect everything that can in any way throw light upon the history of Nevada from its earliest occupation to the present day.

Material, which is of little or no value to the individual who possesses it, often becomes priceless in importance when incorporated as a part of a library of reference or a museum showing the chronological development of a State.

With a view to encouraging the contribution of such material, the Society submits herewith a list of things desired:

Books and pamphlets relating to Nevada.

Books and pamphlets written by Nevadans.

Manuscripts—Any original documents containing accounts of the early settlements of Nevada. Old letters, journals and accounts written by pioneers are especially desired.

Official state, county, and city reports and documents.

Reports of boards, commissions, educational and other institutions.

Reports of societies and organizations.

Nevada newspapers and periodicals.

Portraits of distinguished citizens or old settlers; autographs, medals, coins, souvenirs.

Mineral specimens.

Prehistoric remains:

Archeological, such as fossils.

Anthropological, such as Indian skeletons and artefacts.

Modern Indian relics—Pottery, arrow points, costumes, baskets, ornaments, etc.

Household materials and wearing apparel illustrating pioneer days.

Church history relics.

Relics of early schools.

Old-fashioned jewelry.

Early musical instruments.

Early hand-made tools and furniture.

Early agricultural implements.

Old-style surgical instruments.

Pharmaceutical history materials.

Militia and war relics.

Materials illustrating our political history.

Relics of logging days.

Relics of early stock-raising.

Old-style fire-fighting paraphernalia.

Articles connected with early railways.

Articles illustrating early banking methods.

Articles used in gambling, prize-fights, etc.

The Nevada State Historical Society cordially invites all persons to assist it in developing a great state historical library and museum.

All donations or loans will be fully credited to the donors or lenders.

All communications should be addressed to the Nevada Historical Society, Reno, Nevada.

THE EFFECTS OF THE RECENTLY ADOPTED CONSTITUTION ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The adoption of the new constitution in the Republic of the Congo has brought about a profound change in the political situation. The new constitution, which was adopted by the National Assembly in 1960, has established a new political system based on the principles of democracy and the separation of powers. The new constitution has provided for a more efficient and effective government, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country. The new constitution has also provided for a more active role for the people in the political process, and has helped to bring about a more democratic and more representative government. The new constitution has been a major step forward in the development of the Republic of the Congo, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

The new constitution has provided for a more efficient and effective government, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

The new constitution has provided for a more active role for the people in the political process, and has helped to bring about a more democratic and more representative government.

The new constitution has been a major step forward in the development of the Republic of the Congo, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

The new constitution has provided for a more efficient and effective government, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

The new constitution has provided for a more active role for the people in the political process, and has helped to bring about a more democratic and more representative government.

The new constitution has been a major step forward in the development of the Republic of the Congo, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

The new constitution has provided for a more efficient and effective government, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

The new constitution has provided for a more active role for the people in the political process, and has helped to bring about a more democratic and more representative government.

The new constitution has been a major step forward in the development of the Republic of the Congo, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

The new constitution has provided for a more efficient and effective government, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

The new constitution has provided for a more active role for the people in the political process, and has helped to bring about a more democratic and more representative government.

The new constitution has been a major step forward in the development of the Republic of the Congo, and has helped to bring about a more stable and peaceful political situation in the country.

GIFTS

If you have a cherished memento which you do not care to part with during your lifetime, but which you wish to have preserved after your death, do not trust to chance that it will be donated to the Historical Society by a friend or relative. Make a will now to that effect.

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

I do hereby give and bequeath to the "Nevada State Historical Society," Reno, Nevada,

.....
.....
Endowments and gifts of money to be applied to general or specific purposes are received as well as bequests in object-matter of all kinds that come within the scope of the library and museum.

The constant care of the collections must commend the Historical Library and Museum as a desirable repository for cherished mementoes.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Gifts, to the extent of fifteen per cent of total income, and bequests of any extent to the Nevada State Historical Society are exempt from federal taxation, under the Federal Revenue Act of 1918.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HON. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, *Governor of Nevada.*

SIR: Pursuant to law, hereby is made to you a report of the transactions of Nevada State Historical Society for the biennium ending with the year 1924, accompanied by the reports of the Curator and of the Secretary-Treasurer.

From these last-named reports you will be able to glean information as to the real workings of the Society. All that the Board of Trustees seeks to accomplish in its report is to call attention to the larger developments and needs of the institution, and to express appreciation of the support heretofore so generously accorded.

In the matter of organization an important change has been made since our last report. In the year 1904 the Nevada Historical Society was formed as a voluntary association. It soon grew to have hundreds of members active in its work, rendering gratuitous service for the benefit of the State.

In February, 1923, in accordance with the previous recommendation of its Council and after due consideration, the Society incorporated according to the laws of Nevada and under the name, "Nevada State Historical Society," with a governing Board of Trustees, and for the purpose of superseding the former Nevada Historical Society, unincorporated. The work of the Society is of an educational nature and includes briefly the following objects and purposes:

- (1) The collection and preservation of historical material.
 - (2) The publication of historical data of permanent interest and value to the State.
 - (3) The inculcation of patriotism in furnishing the schools and University with historical data illustrating the growth and progress of the State and the sacrifices and hardships of its pioneers.
 - (4) All other services and functions entrusted and required by law.
- All such purposes are set forth in greater detail in Article III of the Articles of Incorporation of the Society.

In the matter of housing, the Board has found it necessary to construct a temporary shed to shelter some of the larger exhibits which have been donated during the biennium. The necessary growth in the presentations to and accumulations by the Society of valued relics, curios, books, manuscripts and articles of an historic and educational nature creates a more urgent need for a larger building in which to store and exhibit the collections.

As a state-wide institution we also feel that the new building should be situated with reference to its usefulness for all citizens and all time, and that it should be so planned as to provide for an art gallery as

well as museum and historical library. A fireproof building costing one hundred thousand dollars would not be too large for our actual needs. If the present condition of State finances will not permit such a structure, even upon long-term bonds, some temporary relief from the existing congestion might be afforded by allowing the Society a permanent appropriation of at least one-half of one cent on each hundred dollars of the taxable valuation of the property in the State; any of the money received therefrom in excess of the amount required for necessary current expenses to be available for the construction of temporary or permanent housing for the overflow collection. Even with the great personal service by the Secretary in handling the heavy correspondence and managing all details without compensation, the necessary current expenses of the Society require at least seven thousand five hundred dollars annually, not including funds for desired archaeological or anthropological investigation, so that with such a levy a few thousand dollars would become available in the course of time for such construction. A much larger amount could be used to great advantage.

In addition to usual maintenance expenses, the city of Reno has not been paid for paving University Avenue in front of the land owned by the State and occupied by the Historical Society. It is contemplated that Ninth Street, adjoining this land, will be paved in the spring of 1925. Under an opinion of the Attorney-General funds appropriated for the support of the Society cannot properly be used for paving expenditures. We trust that in accordance with the custom under which the State has heretofore paid for paving streets adjacent to State property the Legislature will wish to provide for payment to the city of Reno for the paving so done and for that contemplated upon its completion.

The Board has followed with deep interest the efforts made by yourself and others in the matter of archaeological and anthropological explorations. Handicapped as this institution has always been for revenues, this field of work has been inadequately cared for, although we point with pride to the considerable prehistoric and Indian relics amassed thus far. We wish to express our satisfaction in your determination to recommend this Museum as a depository for collections that may come to the State through the work of outside excavators. We keenly feel that in a State of our small population and limited resources a serious mistake would be made in dividing even temporarily museum collections or the financial support in aid thereof. At best the strictest economy will always be necessary to provide for the various and growing needs of this educational movement, and it should have nothing less than all that Nevada has to spare for this type of work.

The outlook for the future is hopeful. Not alone are individuals taking a keener interest in the efforts of the Society, but powerful organizations such as the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs are lending their aid toward the collection of historical data. If money can be provided to insure reasonable aid to the workers in charge, we anticipate a remarkable growth in the next few years in the work of the Society.

We fully approve the recommendations of the Curator and of the

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

Secretary-Treasurer and we trust that the financial estimates prepared by those officers will have the support of yourself and of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. F. TALBOT, *President.*

EMMET D. BOYLE,

H. E. REID,

W. J. HARRIS,

B. D. BILLINGHURST,

MRS. ANTHONY HUFFAKER,

JAMES D. FINCH,

C. F. CUTTS,

Board of Trustees.

Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study of the History of the United States

The purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive overview of the history of the United States, from its early beginnings to the present day. This chapter will introduce the reader to the major themes and events that have shaped the nation's development.

The first section of the chapter will discuss the early history of the United States, including the exploration and settlement of the continent. This section will also cover the early years of the American Revolution and the formation of the new nation.

The second section of the chapter will focus on the period of the American Civil War and Reconstruction. This section will explore the causes of the war, the course of the conflict, and the challenges faced by the newly reunited nation.

The third section of the chapter will examine the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a period of rapid industrialization and social change. This section will discuss the rise of the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the impact of World War I.

The final section of the chapter will cover the mid-20th century to the present, a period of significant social and political transformation. This section will discuss the Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement, and the challenges of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

COL. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, *Governor of Nevada.*

SIR: As one looks over the crowded cases in the Museum of the Nevada State Historical Society he feels that the struggling efforts of its early pioneer days are gone, so splendid is the collection of real museum relics.

The busy months of the two years just past, have brought to the collection many interesting and valuable accessions.

Not only is the display proving of real interest and entertainment to the chance visitor from home and abroad, but the public schools are coming to recognize that in this Museum is a practical and helpful educational factor in furnishing an opportunity to visualize history, geography and natural wonders through these very splendid tangible objects. With a helpful sympathy and cooperation of teachers and educational leaders this public service can be extended in its practical usefulness.

It is the purpose of this institution to act as a depository for securing and preserving historical and art objects; to display in as attractive a manner as possible, either by objects or pictures, the natural wonders of nature, so that they may be the means of instruction and recreation to all who may come to see. Inadequate as the present building and equipment are to effectively display the treasures shown, the important thing has been done in conserving so very many interesting objects. The citizens of the State may well be proud of the work so far done in laying the foundation of so valuable and important a collection. But the officers of the institution can always find room for new gifts, and will gladly welcome the assistance of the public throughout the State in collecting everything that can in any way shed light upon the history of Nevada from the earliest of Indian days to the present time.

In closing, permit me to make an appeal to the Nevada people through this report to you. Do not think for a moment that some particular material has no special value. It may be most important historically when added to the collection we now possess. So let us care for the old photographs and periodicals you may have kept for many years. Send us any official, town, or county reports and documents, as well as old letters of early pioneers that may be hidden away in old trunks or boxes. We shall consider as real treasures Indian relics, pottery, costumes, ornaments, portraits of distinguished citizens, or old settlers, as well as war relics, medals, and souvenirs. Not only in this way can you assist in creating a great State Museum, but you will give pleasure to others by displaying your treasures. Every gift will be promptly acknowledged and full credit given. This Museum is a free State institution, offering to the public the means of recreation and educational improvement. We earnestly ask your kindly interest and hearty cooperation in making it of finer and better service to all the State.

CHARLES F. CUTTS,

Curator.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1925.

COL. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, *Governor of Nevada*.

SIR: The Secretary of the Nevada State Historical Society herewith submits a report of the transactions and work of this organization:

I. OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of this Society are three fold: First and most important, to bring to one centrally located place and there to preserve information relating to the antecedents of every phase of development in Nevada; second, to aid in the promotion of studies which will use this information to facilitate the further development of the State; third, to extend the knowledge of the resources and advantages of Nevada to citizens of other States and to diffuse within this Commonwealth a knowledge of those factors which are related to the future material and moral progress of the State. In other words, its work is preservative, digestive, and distributive. Its methods of action are through library, museum, publications, county committees, affiliated organizations, and gratuitous service in consultation and advice.

II. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE LEGISLATURE OF 1923

Twelve thousand dollars was appropriated for the general historical work of the biennium. The Joint Ways and Means Committee expressed itself to the officers as appreciative of the need for a permanent fireproof building to house the collections, and regretted that funds were not available to meet the need at that time.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY, 1923-1924

1. WORK OF PUBLICATION: In January of 1923 the Eighth Biennial Report of the Society was issued from the State Printing Office. Pressure of other features of our work and the large amount of editorial labor needed in the preparation of the materials for the new volume of historical papers delayed its publication until late in the fall of 1924, at which time the congestion in the State Printing Office rendered impossible the printing of this volume at that place. It was therefore handled by a Reno firm. However the printing would not have been done free of charge at the State Printing Office, and the binding, illustrations and extra expense of book paper would have been an additional charge wherever printed. The remaining cost of publication is offset by the saving of the salary of an extra worker had the Secretary not waited for opportunity to edit it free of charge. The new volume, entitled "Nevada State Historical Society Papers, Vol. IV," is a five-hundred page book, carrying eighty-three illustrations, most of which are reproductions of rare old maps and pictures owned by the Society. Besides the usual memorial papers it contains

two critically written monographs, one by David E. W. Williamson on the topic "When Major Ormsby was Killed." and the other by Miss Annie Estelle Prouty on "The Development of Reno in Relation to its Topography." The longest single paper gives the reminiscences of Ben. F. Miller in "The Making of Nevada," an article devoted chiefly to White Pine County. Short thrilling desert and Indian stories of real life are related by Attorney Jackson H. Ralston and Mrs. Susie Armstrong DeWitt Bieber; a reminiscent account of "Early Theatrical Attractions in Carson" is offered by Mrs. Sam P. Davis. A group of high-school themes on Nevada history touches on the widely separated areas of Virginia City, Jarbidge, Paradise Valley and the Virgin River. The book is presented to the public with the belief that, in spite of errors which have inadvertently crept into the work, it adds a valuable historical contribution to Nevada history.

2. **WORK OF ARRANGEMENT:** The card accession list has been brought up to date for both Library and Museum so that a complete history of the collections is available in this form. Progress has also been made in the cataloging of the library according to the Dewey decimal system. In a building that seemed full to overflowing even at the beginning of the biennium our skilled Curator, Mr. C. F. Cutts, has by constant rearrangement found room for many new things. In order to husband our money many of the current newspaper files have been sewed and bound at home.

3. **HOUSING:** In order to care for the larger accessions such as old fire engines, ox carts, etc., a shed has been built between the brick building and the annex at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. As a protection from the weather and from souvenir hunters it temporarily answers the purpose.

4. **PERMANENT EQUIPMENT:** A few new museum show-cases, a steel book-case and two steel cabinets have been found indispensable in placing the new contributions.

5. **MEETINGS:** In addition to the regular meetings of the Board of Trustees and the annual session of the Society, a number of special meetings of each has been held in connection with the matter of incorporation, and more recently with respect to the problem of a larger more permanent building.

The former subject is treated more fully in the report of the Board of Trustees and the latter topic will be discussed under recommendation for 1925-1926. After the annual business meeting on April 21, 1924, an interesting program was rendered. Mrs. Alice A. Chism gave a talk on the history of the Congressional Church in Reno, Mrs. Fanny G. Hazlett related her experiences in the Nevada of the sixties, and Mr. Robert Gracey, dean of the pioneers, told of Virginia City in its beginnings and also sang the old song "Washoe." Other musical numbers were furnished by Mrs. F. G. Whiting and by Miss Florence Billingham, the latter playing the Hank Monk Schottische, composed by Mr. J. P. Meder, on the piano formerly owned by one of the Meder families in Carson City.

Gatherings of special groups have been held in the Historical Building from time to time during the biennium. The Latimer Art Club purposes to hold here an annual exhibit and to cooperate in the establishment of a permanent art gallery for the State. Special exhibitions

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the

the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the

the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the
the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the

the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the
the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the

the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the

the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the
the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the

the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the
the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the

of rare old paintings and etchings have also been made. Fraternal and social organizations such as the P. E. O., the Monday Club and others have from time to time made use of the building and the collections.

The working officials of the Society have on numerous occasions provided special programs and lectures in the field. Especially has Curator Cutts been active in this direction. In 1923 he addressed the Teachers' Institutes at Tonopah and Carson City and the various service clubs in Reno. In 1924 he continued the latter work and gave the Admission Day address in Elko. The Secretary has for two successive years furnished an annual talk for the Monday Club, first, on the "Landmarks of Nevada," and second, "High Spots of Nevada History."

6. ORGANIZATION CHANGES: Besides "incorporation" previously mentioned, two special fields of activity have been given the advantage of better organization. The Board of Trustees in 1924 created a branch known as the Division of Archaeology and Anthropology with Governor Scrugham in charge. To press the matter of suitable monuments for historic sites in Nevada, the Board appointed a standing committee consisting of David E. W. Williamson, L. N. Clark, and W. S. Boyle. It is understood that the initial work of this committee is to be the marking of the grave of Major W. M. Ormsby in Virginia City.

Though not a branch of the Society, the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs has been working in cooperation through the establishment of a department of history, with Mrs. Anthony Huffaker as chairman. Under this supervision an essay contest was held in the high schools of the State resulting in over one hundred papers being sent to the committee on the early pioneer life of Nevada. Many valuable and interesting events of State growth were recorded. Four of these papers have been included in the Historical Society's Papers published this year.

7. WORK OF GENERAL COLLECTION: During the biennium this State institution has been the recipient of many valuable items, chiefly the gifts. In a few instances the contributions have come as loans rather than gifts from interested members, and friends. Mention can be made of only a few typical contributions by way of illustration.

In the field of prehistory the American native and his artefacts are represented by a collection of Indian grinding stones, mineral paint, arrow heads, etc., collected by Judge and Mrs. G. F. Talbot in Spanish Springs Valley; stone mortars and metates from Leland Persing, Mrs. E. F. Jones, Martin Lund, and W. M. Jackson; an Indian knife from Geo. A. Barrett; an Alaskan firestone, Indian arrowheads and fragments of pottery from the cave near Belmont, and a petroglyph showing the coiled rattlesnake marking from the George Webster ranch near Yerington, all collected by Curator C. F. Cutts; a relief map showing the site of petroglyphs in Washoe County made by the Eastern Anthropologist, T. N. Clarke; a huge Indian rabbit net of wild hemp made at Walker River sixty years ago and secured through the aid of Superintendent Creel; a number of miscellaneous baskets and water jugs and the splendid collection of Superintendent Creel consisting of baskets, bead work and curios, in all totaling one hundred and sixteen items and forming a magnificent memorial to

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF THE INFLUENZA VIRUS ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT
By J. H. HAY, M.D., and J. C. HENNING, M.D.
From the Department of Pathology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
(Received for publication, February 1, 1919.)

The influenza virus, when introduced into the respiratory tract of a susceptible individual, produces a local infection which is characterized by a swelling of the mucous membrane, a discharge of mucus, and a feeling of soreness and irritation. This local reaction is usually followed by a more or less severe systemic reaction, which may be manifested by fever, headache, malaise, and a general feeling of illness. The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus.

The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus. The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus.

The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus. The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus.

The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus. The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus.

The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus. The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus.

The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus. The local reaction is usually the result of a direct infection of the mucous membrane by the virus, while the systemic reaction is the result of a more or less severe reaction of the body to the presence of the virus.

his long efficient years of service in the Indian department. Two boxes of specimens from the Lovelock burial cave have also been added to the already extensive exhibit secured from there some ten years ago, the former having recently been returned from the Museum of the American Indian in New York, whose representative, Dr. W. R. Harrington, has been excavating in the cave during the summer of 1924. Through the negotiations of Governor Scrugham an arrangement has been made with the excavators to place in the Nevada Museum a part of all specimens found.

Closely associated with the field of anthropology is that of archaeology and paleontology. The State Museum already was possessed of numerous fine specimens of this nature and the biennium has added many others, such as small fossil animals from Parran and Yerington, the latter the gift of J. J. Kelley; the bones of a prehistoric animal at Yerington sent by Mrs. Mary Gage of Wellington; fossil leaves in sandstone from near Verdi, the gift of Dr. Henry Albert; petrified wood from Rawhide, collected by the Curator; a mineral deposit from the ridge above Steamboat Springs with embedded tulle, presented by Dr. W. H. Hood; Lehman Caves formations from C. T. Rhodes; and an old chart of prehistoric footprints at the State Penitentiary showing these markings before the lapse of time had obliterated the greater number of them.

In the field of mining the Society has been fortunate in both the library and museum departments. Mrs. D. B. Huntley, widow of Prof. Huntley, at one time in charge of the Mackay School of Mines of our own University, very generously gave to the Historical Society many mining books and magazines, inclusive of a file of the Mining and Scientific Press from 1873-1880 as well as the twentieth century numbers of the same journal. Prof. Huntley's notebooks used at the University in 1909 to 1910 were also acquired, as well as a miscellaneous library of old and quaint books. The thanks of our organization are due not alone to Mrs. Huntley, but also to Mr. F. M. DeWitt, of Oakland, who first brought the Society in touch with Mrs. Huntley, and who gave valuable assistance to the Secretary in packing and shipping the library from Oakland to Reno. Another large mining accession has come from an eastern book firm in the shape of eighty-five pamphlets and manuscripts including reports of once famous Nevada mining companies of the 60's and 70's and the reports of such mining engineers as Adelberg and Raymond on many of these properties. Among them is the report of the Savage for 1871, the Yellow Jacket for 1868, the Con. Virginia for 1876, the Chollar Potosi for 1871, the Raymond and Ely for 1875, and the Excelsior Claim on Treasurer Hill for 1869.

In the Museum the Dr. Schneider mineral collection from Eureka occupies a prominent place, while samples of borax from Death Valley, and alum, 99 per cent pure, from Esmeralda County are the gifts of Hon. Thos. H. Hayes. Marble samples from Carrara were added by Mrs. E. F. Jones; a glass tube with ores from the different levels of Ruby Hills Consolidated of Eureka came from Mrs. Breen; a photo of the Comstock Mines Company mill at American Flat was presented by the Curtis Photo Company; minerals from Las Vegas, and salt and souvenirs from the Desert Crystal Salt Company works at White

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then goes on to discuss the various factors which have shaped the development of the United States, including the influence of the European settlers, the Native Americans, and the African slaves. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for a balanced and objective approach to the study of history.

The second part of the paper is a detailed account of the early years of the United States. It begins with the arrival of the first European settlers in 1492, and follows the development of the colonies through the 17th and 18th centuries. The author describes the various conflicts and struggles which shaped the early history of the United States, including the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The paper concludes by discussing the impact of the early years on the development of the United States as a nation.

The third part of the paper discusses the development of the United States in the 19th century. It begins with the 1820s, and follows the expansion of the United States across the continent. The author describes the various factors which shaped the development of the United States in this period, including the influence of the Industrial Revolution, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction. The paper concludes by discussing the impact of the 19th century on the development of the United States as a nation.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the development of the United States in the 20th century. It begins with the 1920s, and follows the development of the United States through the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. The author describes the various factors which shaped the development of the United States in this period, including the influence of the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War. The paper concludes by discussing the impact of the 20th century on the development of the United States as a nation.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the development of the United States in the 21st century. It begins with the 1960s, and follows the development of the United States through the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. The author describes the various factors which shaped the development of the United States in this period, including the influence of the Vietnam War, the Watergate scandal, and the end of the Cold War. The paper concludes by discussing the impact of the 21st century on the development of the United States as a nation.

Plains, operated in the 60's and 70's, were secured by Curator Cutts. Of unusual interest is the framed lithograph known as Treadwell's Birds Eye View of the Comstock mines and vicinity about 1875, presented by Harry F. Wooley. The stock certificate collection has also been enlarged by Mrs. Edith Harrington, A. H. Dalton, and others, while the Constitution and By-Laws of the Miners' Union of Virginia City has come from E. B. Yerington. Mr. Dalton also donated a check of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for twenty thousand dollars to the Manhattan Silver Mining Company of Nevada, 1869.

There has been added to the numismatic collection a box of old coins by Ed Malley, an English gold coin by Senator E. E. Smith, an English gold sovereign found at Genoa and presented by Dr. Geo. McKenzie, and a copper penny of Prince Edwards Island found in the clothing of a man who had perished in northern Clark County, and presented by Governor Scrugham. Checks of the Agency of the Bank of California at Gold Hill and Virginia City and also of Wells Fargo and Company at Virginia City were presented by Wm. S. Boyle. A Delamar Gold Mining Company token for merchandise came from A. H. Johnson, and a commemorative silver medal awarded to Nevada by P. P. I. E. in 1915, came from Governor Scrugham.

Church history in Nevada has been visualized by the addition of a melodeon from the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Virginia City, and an old communion set from Eureka, both received through the aid of Rev. Linn.

In the field of government and politics large numbers of both old and current county and State reports have been added to the library as well as much political local literature. Of especial interest is the T. J. Bell copy of the Standing Rules of the Nevada Senate given by the Hon. Chas. D. Keough; Nevada Supreme Court Reports and law books came from T. H. Dalton and C. A. Eddy; Kent's Commentaries, 1832, from W. S. Boyle; and the Annual Report of the State Mineralogist, 1866, from J. E. Eckley. From Hon. Maurice J. Sullivan, representing the Thirty-First Legislature, came a copy of the Resolutions of Respect for James L. Butler and A. W. Keddie, passed in 1923; L. L. Green sent the commission of Geo. A. Green of Esmeralda as County Commissioner, signed by James W. Nye in 1863, while the signature of the same Territorial Governor is seen on a commission issued to Alfred Helm as clerk of the Supreme Court of Nevada in 1864, and saved by P. B. Ellis. A miscellaneous collection of duplicate legal papers from Lander County is the gift of Bert Acree, while the District Court record book of Humboldt County in 1864 comes from J. W. Davey. From Judge Frank Norcross came two copies of the territorial newspaper, the Virginia Daily Union, of 1863, containing Supreme Court decisions of Chief Justice Turner and Associate Justice Mott. Very important for historical research is the schedule of the census in that part of Utah which is now Nevada. This census was made in 1860, and was received by us from Washington, D. C. In the Museum is Governor Stevenson's sword from Mrs. Hal Mighels; the first official flag of Nevada from Col. Harry Day; a pennant of the Coolidge and Dawes Lincoln Tour, 1924, from Wm. Lunsford, and a Coolidge-Dawes campaign thimble from Mrs. F. O. Norton, obtained at the meeting of the Republican Women's Club held at the George

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Journal contains articles on a wide variety of medical topics, including medicine, surgery, dentistry, and public health. It is read by thousands of medical professionals and is considered an essential source of information for anyone in the field.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except for a few issues that are published bi-weekly. Each issue contains a variety of articles, including original research, reviews, and editorials. The Journal is also known for its "Case Reports" section, which provides a detailed account of a patient's medical history and the treatment that was given. This section is particularly useful for medical professionals who are looking for new ideas or techniques. The Journal is also a valuable resource for students and researchers who are interested in the latest developments in medicine.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a member of the American Medical Association and is published by the Association's publishing department. The Journal is available to members of the Association at a special rate. Non-members can also purchase the Journal, but at a higher price. The Journal is also available in microfilm and microfiche formats.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a highly respected and influential publication in the medical field. It is read by thousands of medical professionals and is considered an essential source of information for anyone in the field. The Journal contains articles on a wide variety of medical topics, including medicine, surgery, dentistry, and public health. It is also known for its "Case Reports" section, which provides a detailed account of a patient's medical history and the treatment that was given. This section is particularly useful for medical professionals who are looking for new ideas or techniques. The Journal is also a valuable resource for students and researchers who are interested in the latest developments in medicine. The Journal is published weekly, except for a few issues that are published bi-weekly. Each issue contains a variety of articles, including original research, reviews, and editorials. The Journal is also available in microfilm and microfiche formats.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a member of the American Medical Association and is published by the Association's publishing department. The Journal is available to members of the Association at a special rate. Non-members can also purchase the Journal, but at a higher price. The Journal is also available in microfilm and microfiche formats. The Journal is a highly respected and influential publication in the medical field. It is read by thousands of medical professionals and is considered an essential source of information for anyone in the field. The Journal contains articles on a wide variety of medical topics, including medicine, surgery, dentistry, and public health. It is also known for its "Case Reports" section, which provides a detailed account of a patient's medical history and the treatment that was given. This section is particularly useful for medical professionals who are looking for new ideas or techniques. The Journal is also a valuable resource for students and researchers who are interested in the latest developments in medicine.

Wingfield home September 27, 1924. Old papers from the corner-stone box of the old court-house at Winnemucca were sent by A. F. Trousdale and help to mark the progress of county development. A picture of the Thirty-First Legislature was presented by Hon. Thos. H. Hayes. The box for holding legal papers used by Abe Curry while Superintendent of the Mint came from Miss Annie H. Martin.

Fraternal and other social history is represented by numerous badges, flags, regalia, dance and theatre programs and announcements coming from Senator T. T. Fairchild, of Tuscarora, Mrs. Marie Summerfield, Dr. M. A. Robinson, Gar Edwards, and E. D. Vanderlieth of Reno, L. A. Weller of Austin, G. W. Brady of Winnemucca, and others. The banner of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Gold Hill, organized in 1872, together with the first Irish flag carried in Storey County is the gift of W. S. Boyle, an indefatigable collector for the Society. The Masonic apron of Tremmor Coffin, Sr., as also his law-office sign, have come to the collection through Mrs. Marie Summerfield.

A variety of old weapons introduces the visitor to the "sports" division. A faro layout used in the Northern Saloon at Goldfield in 1904 is the gift of Hon. Frank Davison, while George Wingfield donated the claw and tooth of the last grizzly killed in the Sierras, in 1908, by A. E. (Shorty) Kane on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe. A hand auger used in a Carson City saloon for boring barrels is the gift of "Doc." Benton.

For scientific progress there is a group of the first X-ray pictures made in Nevada, in 1898, by Professor N. E. Wilson, and the photos of the lethal-gas cell presented by the Curtis Studio. Governor Boyle sent a propellor from a plane of the first squadron to cross the Sierras, 1919. It was wrecked in Washoe Valley.

Early-day handiwork is seen in a what-not made in the Reno Planing Mill by Wm. L. Hadley in 1877; a rocking chair made by the writer's grandfather in Ohio in the 30's; handmade skates with runners from steel files and wood-form cut by hand, from Chester Miller; a carved cane displaying the picture of Roosevelt and other celebrities from Mrs. Beulah Hershiser Leonard; an embroidered picture-frame made in Carson City in the early days, from Mrs. Fred Cushing; a picture made on birch-bark from Dover, Maine; a sampler from Gold Hill given by Miss Grace Lamb, another from New Hampshire, 1828, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond; a prison-made writing desk presented to James G. Fair by the artisans and salvaged for the Society by W. S. Boyle; and a model of the old Mexican Mill at Empire, given by Henry Dietrich, and made by G. Wolfsberger and Wm. Dietrich when boys in 1894, and of which John W. Mackay said that it should be shown at the Midwinter Fair. While it was not finished in time to make the trip other souvenirs are at hand from this early San Francisco fair, such as a glass tumbler bearing the names of the Nevada Rifle Team, the gift of Miss Annie H. Martin, who has also donated numerous old pictures.

In the pioneer portrait gallery large additions have been made such as the John W. Mackay, Emma Nevada, Judge Virden, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose, and the A. H. Manning framed photographs; the Dr. Schneider oil portrait; steel engraving of James G. Fair, and photographs of people and places too numerous for mention coming from Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Thos. Dolf, George Cushing, Mrs.

Fred Schadler, Fred Wyckoff, Professor S. B. Doten, Mrs. J. J. Brockliss, Mrs. Idah Meacham Strobbridge, and others. A musical album from Mrs. Butler is of especial interest.

The manuscript and broadsides division grows apace. Old registers of the International Hotel at Austin have come from W. S. Easton; a register from the St. Charles Hotel at Carson City is the gift of "Doc." J. M. Benton; letter files of Remington, Johnson and Co., of Eureka, in the 80's, as also the powder-house book of 1880-1887 and other rare items are added by Hiram Johnson; a statement of the account of L. C. Fairchild of 1868 in Treasure City is the gift of Hon. T. T. Fairchild; a rare old telegram is sent by Senator Jerry Sheehan; an old Humboldt Register of 1870 by R. C. Stitser. While not belonging to this group mention should be made of the Business Directory of the Pacific Coast States and Territories in 1878, sent by J. H. Trolson. Early copies of Mammoth City papers have come from J. Holman Buck; early Eureka Sentinals from A. H. Johnson; while papers from the early days of Hamilton and Treasure City have been given by W. A. Leonard and Vail Pittman. Mrs. John Dangberg has contributed interesting fashion magazines of the early 40's.

Old-fashioned clothing is seen in the lace sleeves worn by Miss E. C. Babcock in Carson City in the 60's; an old hoop-skirt from Virginia City given by Mrs. Annie Smith; an early hair net worn by Mrs. R. L. Fulton, and the baby cap, dress and shoes of Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond of Carson City worn in New Hampshire in 1841.

Going farther afield there are the relics of other States and other lands, such as the Babylonian clay tablet recording offerings made in a temple in the long-ago past; an Arabic silver coin found in an ancient pot by an Arab on the shores of the Tigris River below Bagdad; a marriage license of January 14, 1742, issued in South Carolina and saved by Hon. Geo. Brodigan; an embroidered table mat done by the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, and presented by Hon. Emmet D. Boyle; a gold pen with handle made from the wood of the first frame house in California, and given by Mrs. F. E. Humphrey; a portion of the Old Glory Flag now in Smithsonian, the gift of Mrs. C. H. Roland; a brass milking-pail from Mr. Brooks of Yerington, and a two-tined pioneer Iowa fork from Mrs. Molly Stewart.

War-history relics reach from Nevada Indian encounters to the most distant parts of the world. Among them are a Fort Churchill bayonet, from Geo. A. Barrett; an empty cartridge of the Custer massacre, from L. D. Creel; a silver whistle of the Monitor, from E. D. Vanderlieth; a rifle stock of the Modoc Indian War, from Floyd Evans; a pistol used in the Pony Express Station fight at Egan Canyon, from Mrs. Lilian Bieber; Shoshone Mike's gun and the Humboldt Indian woman's spear, from J. W. Davey; a section of the Cambridge Elm under which George Washington took command of the Army in 1775, from the Park Commission of Cambridge, through Gov. Scrugham; Civil War paper money; projectiles and revenue stamps from Mrs. Lucy Mayer, A. E. McArthur, and Senator Fairchild; World War posters, Homer Mooney; a fifteen million mark stamped envelope received from Berlin in 1923, from Frank H. Norcross; a small dynamo from the U. Boat that sunk the Lusitania, from Professor R. D. Leach; a wireless outfit of 1907 or 1908 pawned by a German in Austin in 1914; army buttons from Willis Church; French war coins from Russell Coleman; a large

collection of European souvenirs from Mrs. Catherine Blaney, and other gifts too numerous to mention.

Several special collections other than those mentioned above are noteworthy. The Bishop Hunting cabinet contained Chinese pipes and chop sticks, merchandise scripts issued by the Bishops' Central Storehouse of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake, mountain sheep horns, fireman's hat from Tonopah, a fire trumpet, grass trimmings from the Hamilton fire engine, compressed wood from the Comstock, a bronze relief of James G. Fair, writing-desk set of pottery, miner's tin lamp, and numerous other things, besides a collection of army sabers, guns and pistols. Of the latter it must be confessed that the historical value has been largely lost through the lack of any data attached to the relics.

The largest single donation of the biennium came from A. Ambrose, of Empire, whose large collection of pictures, Indian relics, vehicles, fire engines, guns, saloon paraphernalia, and musical instruments cannot be described in an account of this length. Especially do the musical instruments form a unique case, with violins made of such nondescript articles as syrup and oil cans, a foot bath-tub, and a Seth Thomas clock.

Miss Frances Short of Palo Alto has sent many things from the last home of Miss H. K. Clapp, an earnest of other souvenirs which are to follow. Photos and albums, old coins, minerals and medals, the seal of Sierra Seminary, old books, manuscripts and newspapers, University of Nevada programs, an invitation to the silver wedding of Governor and Mrs. Blasdel, newspaper clippings on Nevada politics, and especially a letter written by Miss Clapp at Salt Lake City on her way west in 1859, and published in her home paper in Lansing, Michigan, are among the valuable items thus acquired.

A smaller but very valuable collection of old and rare newspapers is the gift of Graham Sanford. Early and often first editions are to be found of such papers as the Austin Reveille, Silver Peak Post, Gold Center News, Beatty Bullfrog Miner, Aurora Borealis, Tonopah Daily Sun, etc.

Miss Kate Lane has donated materials from the home of Fred L. White such as old texts, his bill-book of 1885-1886, and two post-office commissions signed by Woodrow Wilson.

The Ralston relics, from Jackson H. Ralston, consist of old daguerreotypes, the watch chain and spectacles of Judge James Harvey Ralston, and some of the edible cactus found with his body at the scene of his death from exposure on the Ralston desert in 1864.

Special mention should also be made of the frequent donations sent by Esmeralda County Vice-President, Miss Grace Lamb, whose instinct for historical collecting is remarkably fruitful for this Society.

Of rare value also is the large relief map of Nevada given by Professor Jones and Professor Walter Palmer of the University. This is now being retouched and lettered.

Through the courtesy of Homer Mooney, Secretary to the Governor, the Board of Capitol Commissioners gave to the Society for safe-keeping many old records from the Capitol basement which were molding and falling to pieces. These were carefully packed and shipped by Curator Cutts. Among these papers are territorial records of 1862-1864, letter books from the Governor's office, papers of the Board of

Pardons and the Secretary of State, diplomas of awards of medals conferred upon the State, financial accounts of the State Council of Defense, etc. As the beginning of an art gallery two French paintings have been donated by Mr. Otto Kahn of New York, and Mr. A. Seligman of Paris, France.

In the general Library great progress has been made not only in the acquisition of later Nevada literature such as the newspaper files kindly sent by the editors, but also in the earlier history of our Utah period. Our exchanges with other similar institutions have been extended. Dodgers have been accumulated through constant vigilance in daily collection. In order to give any adequate comprehension of the scope and value of both Library and Museum, a visit must be paid to the building.

IV. FISCAL REPORT FOR 1923-1924 AND ESTIMATE OF GENERAL EXPENSES FOR 1925-1926

	Actual expenditures		Estimated expenditures	
	1923	1924	1925	1926
<i>Salaries—</i>				
Administrative and clerical work	\$2, 146.50	\$1, 776.55		
Other work	29.25	137.75		
Total salaries	\$2, 175.75	\$1, 914.30	\$3, 000.00	\$3, 000.00
<i>Traveling Expense—</i>				
Automobile		\$5.00		
Train	\$238.85	86.54		
Subsistence	220.95	91.85		
Total traveling expense	\$459.80	\$183.39	\$600.00	\$600.00
<i>Supplies—</i>				
Fuel	\$271.65	\$230.27	\$300.00	\$300.00
Printing, job	19.60	15.75	25.00	25.00
Water, light and motor	158.05	149.75	200.00	200.00
Office	75.00	113.79	250.00	250.00
Building	51.19	37.60	100.00	100.00
Postage		231.26		
Total supplies	\$574.89	\$778.42	\$875.00	\$875.00
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Freight and transfer	\$79.22	\$45.71	\$150.00	\$150.00
Express	20.84	24.15	75.00	75.00
Telephone and telegrams	36.58	42.72		
Printing of annual volume		2, 498.18		2, 500.00
Special anthropological work			2, 500.00	
<i>Equipment—</i>				
Books	\$662.20	\$727.51	\$800.00	\$800.00
Furniture	47.34	775.25	400.00	400.00
Binding	21.13	262.13	100.00	100.00
Museum	65.87	108.50	100.00	100.00
Building additions and improvements	210.43	285.69	150.00	150.00
Grand totals	\$4, 354.05	\$7, 645.95	\$8, 750.00	\$8, 750.00

1. This estimate for 1925-1926 does not include any money for the necessary new building or the street work.

2. In lieu of this budget, the Society would be pleased to follow the suggestion of the Governor for a one-half cent tax levy on the one hundred dollars to cover current expenses and provide a small surplus each year toward building.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1925-1926

1 WAR HISTORY BALANCE: The work of writing the History of Nevada in the World War, while important, is of less immediate importance, than some other phases of our work. While progress has been

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the year 1800. This is due to a number of causes, the most important of which are the discovery of gold in California, the discovery of oil in Texas, and the discovery of coal in the West. These discoveries have led to a great increase in the number of people who have come to the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The second of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in natural resources. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The third of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in minerals. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The fourth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The fifth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in commerce. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The sixth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in industry. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The seventh of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in science. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The eighth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in art. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The ninth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in literature. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The tenth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in music. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in dance. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The twelfth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in sports. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The thirteenth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in games. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

The fourteenth of these is the fact that the country has become very rich in hobbies. This is due to the fact that the country has a great deal of land, and this land is very fertile. This has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country.

made in collecting materials, the final accomplishment of the task lies so far in the distance that it would seem best to allow the balance in that fund, which by law can be diverted to no other purpose, to revert to the general treasury, with the expectation that at some later date special and more adequate provision may be made for that desirable publication.

2. **TAX LEVY FOR SUPPORT:** In the budget report as well as in the biennial report of the Board of Trustees mention has been made of a possible one-half cent tax levy for the use of this organization. The advantages of such a provision are apparent. The assurance of a steady income would relieve the working officers of much expenditure of energy in the effort to secure appropriations, and this energy might well be utilized in the writing of Nevada history. By this method also the Board of Trustees would be able to make plans for many years in advance and to conserve their funds for the execution of a far-reaching program.

3. **BUILDING:** No one can visit the present structure of the State Historical Society without being impressed with the inadequate space and lack of fire protection for the priceless treasures of Nevada's early history. We trust that the Thirty-Second Legislature in cooperation with the Governor will be able to find some plan whereby at least the first section of a permanent building may be provided to house not only the pioneer collection but also the large and growing anthropological exhibits.

4. **STREET WORK:** Funds to pay for street work already accomplished by the city of Reno and for the paving on Ninth Street adjoining the Society property has been mentioned elsewhere, and the matter should be presented to the attention of the Legislature. No estimate has yet been received as to the total amount of this bill.

5. **MISCELLANEOUS:** The recommendations reiterated in our previous reports may not be repeated in detail here. Attention should be called to the need for larger activity in publication, library expansion, and field work. Almost equally important is the ability to provide for the classification and arrangement of materials as they arrive. Words fail to give any conception of the inadequacy of the present means of support, especially for the prosecution of the work within the building. To quote from the report of the Board of Trustees, made in 1923, will give perhaps some idea of the problem:

Throughout the lifetime of the Nevada State Historical Society the great bulk of the work has been accomplished by volunteer, unpaid labor, a free and willing gift to the State of many thousands of dollars for a type of development, the necessity for which is too little appreciated by a community not yet emerged from pioneer conditions, but bound to receive recognition as to its real value a generation or two later. Such tasks, like those of the Church and the School, must of necessity look to personal endeavor and personal sacrifice for a large measure of their early success. But there comes a time in the evolution of all such movements when the increasing complexity of work and the larger service unconsciously demanded by the public makes necessary an appeal to public consciousness to shift a part of the

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population.

The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population.

The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population.

The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1856. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

The eleventh was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population.

burden of labor so as to clinch, through proper supervision and utilization of materials in the various detailed branches, the advances already achieved. The pioneer missionary pastor should in time become the supervising officer of the field as a whole and thus bring unity and success to the endeavor in the largest possible way. In order to do this he must be relieved of much detail and his energies must be freed for the larger movement.

The time has come for the Nevada State Historical Society when those who have for years been devoted to the minute but essential details of daily routine should have their energies freed for the larger task of organization and of writing. To relieve them of these petty cares means, in this age of high specialization, either many workers for the various jobs, or else one or two workers who have initiative, judgment and adaptability—qualities which are rarely found among the cheaper classes of laborers. To secure a Jack-of-all-trades who is capable of becoming master of one or two things is not an easy task in this Twentieth Century. Yet this is the problem that the Nevada State Historical Society faces.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,

Secretary.

STATE OF NEVADA

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Nevada State Historical Society

1925=1926



THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
RENO, NEVADA

1927

THE CANADIAN

THE CANADIAN

THE CANADIAN

1853-1854



THE CANADIAN



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE : : JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT

1927



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1927.

HON. FRED BALZAR, *Governor of the State of Nevada.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of law, we herewith submit a report of the work of the Nevada State Historical Society for the biennial term ending December 31, 1926.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES ROGER HICKS, *President.*

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, *Secretary.*

RECEIVED

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1215 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A.
JAN 10 1964
LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS

(Constituting Board of Trustees)

Professor CHARLES ROGER HICKS.....	President
Professor S. C. FEEMSTER.....	Vice-President
Dr. JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.....	Secretary-Treasurer
HENRY ANDERSON.....	Member at Large
Mrs. BEULAH HERSHISER LEONARD.....	Member at Large
Mrs. BESSIE SPERRY PERAZZO.....	Member at Large
Mrs. GERTRUDE McCORMACK.....	Member at Large
Mrs. EDITH WEST.....	Member at Large
Professor E. A. HANSEN.....	Member at Large

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Churchill—Mrs. GEO. B. WILLIAMS.....	Fallon
Clark—Hon. FRANK WILLIAMS.....	Goodsprings
Douglas—D. R. HAWKINS, First Vice-President.....	Genoa
Mrs. J. J. BROCKLISS, Second Vice-President.....	Gardnerville
Elko—Hon. MORLEY GRISWOLD.....	Elko
Esmeralda—Miss GRACE LAMB.....	(temporary address) Arthur
Eureka—W. H. RUSSELL.....	Eureka
Humboldt—Hon. CHAS. W. GUTHRIE.....	Winnemucca
Lander—Hon. D. H. TANDY.....	Austin
Lincoln—Prof. ERASTUS HANSEN, First Vice-President.....	Tonopah
Mrs. ANNIE R. EDWARDS, Second Vice-President.....	Panaca
Lyon—Hon. J. I. WILSON, First Vice-President.....	Yerington
Mrs. FRANCES FRIEDHOFF, Second Vice-President.....	Yerington
Mineral—HENRY BOERLIN.....	Hawthorne
Ormsby—Hon. A. G. MEYERS.....	Carson City
Nye—Mrs. J. T. WILLIAMS.....	Hot Creek
Pershing—Mrs. W. H. GOODIN.....	Lovelock
Storey—W. S. BOYLE.....	Virginia City
Washoe—Hon. R. H. COWLES, First Vice-President.....	Reno
Mrs. LILLIAN L. BREEN, Second Vice-President.....	Reno
White Pine—Mrs. A. J. PROCTOR.....	Kimberly

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Published Weekly

Subscription and Advertising Office

535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610
 Telephone: (312) 462-5000
 Cable: 100-100000
 Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Ill.
 Postmaster: Send address changes in U.S.A. to JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
 Outside U.S.A.: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 179, Geneva, Switzerland.

CONTENTS

ORIGINAL ARTICLES
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Heart Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Lung Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Kidney Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Liver Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Stomach Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with an Intestine Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Bladder Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Prostate Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Gynecological Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Urological Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Dermatological Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Neurological Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Psychiatric Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Social Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Family Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a Community Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a National Problem
 The Role of the General Practitioner in the Management of the Patient with a World Problem

THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Trustee of the State)

Its collections consist of historical materials for the writing of Nevada history and of a permanent public exhibition of objects of historical and educational value.

The Society as a State Institution was created by an Act of the Nevada Legislature of 1907, under the administration of John Sparks, Governor of Nevada.

The Society is composed of people who are interested in preserving and writing the history of this State.

In February, 1923, in accordance with the previous recommendation of its Council, and after due consideration, the Society incorporated according to the laws of Nevada and under the name "Nevada State Historical Society," for the purpose of superseding the former Nevada Historical Society, unincorporated. The work of the Society is of an educational nature.

The institution is under the immediate control of a Board of Trustees chosen by the members at the annual meeting. The officers are chosen by the Board, and serve both as officers of the Board and of the Society. The President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Members of the Board at Large serve without compensation.

The Society is chiefly supported by funds appropriated by the Legislature of the State biennially under the constitutional provision of article 8, section 9.

The building of the Nevada State Historical Society was provided by the State through an Act of the Nevada Legislature of 1911, under the administration of Tasker L. Oddie, Governor of Nevada. It was opened to the public in the summer of 1913.

The Nevada State Historical Society is a free institution and offers to the masses a means of recreation, of popular instruction, of mental improvement, of development in patriotism and historical mindedness. To the student and scholar it offers materials for research.

NOTE BY SECRETARY—The present Board of Trustees consists of five specialists in the field of history, two ex-teachers of Nevada, and two pioneers. C. R. Hicks, S. C. Peemster, and the Secretary are members of the history department at the University of Nevada. E. A. Hansen is a graduate from the History Department of the University of Nevada, and is teaching history in the Tonopah High School; at the same time he is doing research work on the history of Lincoln County in preparation of a thesis for a higher degree. Mrs. Beulah Hershiser Leonard is a graduate of the History Department of University of Nevada, and has done graduate work with the attainment of a higher degree at the California Universities. She has not only taught history in the Elko and Gardnerville High Schools but has also assisted for a time at the Nevada State Historical Society building and in field work. Mrs. Perazzo and Mrs. West are both ex-teachers of this State as well as leaders in club work, the latter having served as President of the Women's Federated Clubs of Nevada. They have worked for many years to find a way whereby a good school history of the State might be produced. Mrs. Gertrude McCormack and Mr. Henry Anderson are representatives of the old pioneer families of Nevada and have themselves been active in promoting the welfare of the State. They voice the sentiment of the pioneers in insisting that the work of this institution shall go forward without interruption.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

BY

JOHN F. JOHNSON, ESQ. OF NEW YORK. VOL. I. PART I. CHAP. I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. The discovery of America, which is the subject of this chapter, is one of the most important events in the history of the world. It has opened up a new world to the human race, and has led to the development of a new civilization.

The discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus, an Italian explorer, in 1492. He was sailing for Spain, and was looking for a new route to the Indies. He discovered the island of San Salvador, and then sailed on to other islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Columbus's discovery of America was a great event, and it led to the development of a new civilization. The Spanish government sent Columbus to explore the new world, and he was successful in his mission. He discovered a new world, and he brought back to Spain the first European settlers.

The discovery of America was a great event, and it led to the development of a new civilization. The Spanish government sent Columbus to explore the new world, and he was successful in his mission. He discovered a new world, and he brought back to Spain the first European settlers.

The discovery of America was a great event, and it led to the development of a new civilization. The Spanish government sent Columbus to explore the new world, and he was successful in his mission. He discovered a new world, and he brought back to Spain the first European settlers.

The discovery of America was a great event, and it led to the development of a new civilization. The Spanish government sent Columbus to explore the new world, and he was successful in his mission. He discovered a new world, and he brought back to Spain the first European settlers.

The discovery of America was a great event, and it led to the development of a new civilization. The Spanish government sent Columbus to explore the new world, and he was successful in his mission. He discovered a new world, and he brought back to Spain the first European settlers.

The discovery of America was a great event, and it led to the development of a new civilization. The Spanish government sent Columbus to explore the new world, and he was successful in his mission. He discovered a new world, and he brought back to Spain the first European settlers.

HISTORICAL MATERIALS DESIRED BY THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The aim of the Society is to collect everything that can in any way throw light upon the history of Nevada from its earliest occupation to the present day.

Material, which is of little or no value to the individual who possesses it, often becomes priceless in importance when incorporated as a part of a library of reference or a museum showing the chronological development of a State.

With a view to encouraging the contribution of such material, the Society submits herewith a list of things desired:

Books and pamphlets relating to Nevada.

Books and pamphlets written by Nevadans.

Manuscripts—Any original documents containing accounts of the early settlements of Nevada. Old letters, journals and accounts written by pioneers are especially desired.

Official state, county, and city reports and documents.

Reports of boards, commissions, educational and other institutions.

Reports of societies and organizations.

Nevada newspapers and periodicals.

Portraits of distinguished citizens or old settlers; autographs, medals, coins, souvenirs.

Mineral specimens.

Prehistoric remains:

Archeological, such as fossils.

Anthropological, such as Indian skeletons and artefacts.

Modern Indian relics—Pottery, arrow points, costumes, baskets, ornaments, etc.

Household materials and wearing apparel illustrating pioneer days.

Church history relics.

Relics of early schools.

Old-fashioned jewelry.

Early musical instruments.

Early hand-made tools and furniture.

Early agricultural implements.

Old-style surgical instruments.

Pharmaceutical history materials.

Militia and war relics.

Materials illustrating our political history.

Relics of logging days.

Relics of early stock-raising.

Old-style fire-fighting paraphernalia.

Articles connected with early railways.

Articles illustrating early banking methods.

Articles used in gambling, prize-fights, etc.

The Nevada State Historical Society cordially invites all persons to assist in developing a great State historical library and museum.

All donations or loans will be fully credited to the donors or lenders.

All communications should be addressed to the Nevada Historical Society, Reno, Nevada.

GIFTS

If you have a cherished memento which you do not care to part with during your lifetime, but which you wish to have preserved after your death, do not trust to chance that it will be donated to the Historical Society by a friend or relative. Make a will now to that effect.

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

I do hereby give and bequeath to the "Nevada State Historical Society," Reno, Nevada,

.....
.....

Endowments and gifts of money to be applied to general or specific purposes are received as well as bequests in object-matter of all kinds that come within the scope of the library and museum.

The constant care of the collections must commend the Historical Library and Museum as a desirable repository for cherished mementoes.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Gifts, to the extent of fifteen per cent of total income, and bequests of any extent to the Nevada State Historical Society are exempt from federal taxation, under the Federal Revenue Act of 1918.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RE: A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE RESEARCH
PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
DURING THE YEAR 1964

RESPECTFULLY,
J. H. COOPER, Chairman
Department of Chemistry

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HON. FRED BALZAR, *Governor of Nevada.*

SIR: Pursuant to law, hereby is made to you a report of the transactions of Nevada State Historical Society for the biennium ending with the year 1926, accompanied by the report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

From this last-named report you will be able to glean information as to the real workings of the Society. All that the Board of Trustees seeks to accomplish in its report is to call attention to the larger developments and problems of the institution, and to express appreciation of the support heretofore accorded.

In the matter of administration it is the conviction of this Board that the well-being and, indeed, the life of this institution and its work depends upon our ability to retain our present administrative officer, under whose guidance this work was created and nurtured and under whom it has reached its present development. The unusual things which have been achieved under that administration warrant us in bestowing our confidence for the future. The work of our executive officer has been freely given to Nevada for the past twenty-three years, and, at the lowest estimate of salary paid for such work on the Pacific Coast¹, has saved the State the sum of \$92,000. In addition to administrative work our executive officer has performed much clerical and even menial labor which would not ordinarily have been undertaken by the one in charge, and \$100,000 is not too large an estimate of the total saving thus made to the State. In spite of handicaps of every kind—those which are encountered the country over, plus those which belong particularly to a pioneer community—steady progress has been made, and we now point with pride to collections and to publications of which no State in the Union would be ashamed. Therefore we ask that such arrangements be provided as will make possible the continuance of this officer in charge of the work and, if possible, unhampered by the distressing conditions under which much of this work has been accomplished in years gone by. There is no other person in this State who is fitted to undertake the job, and to import a worker from outside means not only the payment of a large salary but also an unpardonable loss of momentum in the process of adjustment to new conditions.

In order to retain our present executive officer we ask for careful consideration of any plan looking toward a change of housing of the collections. In the future, as in the past, it will be necessary to provide for consolidation of University office work, Historical Society office work, and living quarters if the time of this officer is to be so conserved as to be able to accomplish the work of supervision, in addition to a full schedule at the University. No provision has been made for such an arrangement in the new State Building.

Even in the event that such provision could still be satisfactorily made, it is our judgment that a serious mistake would be committed

¹See footnote (1), budget report, p. 17.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. VOL. I. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. OSGOOD, 151 NASSAU ST. 1854.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. VOL. I. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. OSGOOD, 151 NASSAU ST. 1854.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. VOL. I. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. OSGOOD, 151 NASSAU ST. 1854.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. VOL. I. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. OSGOOD, 151 NASSAU ST. 1854.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. VOL. I. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. OSGOOD, 151 NASSAU ST. 1854.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. VOL. I. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. OSGOOD, 151 NASSAU ST. 1854.

in moving the collection during this biennium. Our reason for this statement is that the new building is not adapted to the permanent occupancy of an historical society. By reason of its architecture and its particular location on the Park plot, where no expansion is possible, it cannot be so adapted in the future. Any housing in this building would necessarily be in the nature of a temporary expediency. Since we deem it essential for the future that the present property of the Society should be saved as a future building site, and since the collections in any event could not be moved until after the Exposition is over, it seems to us better policy both from the standpoint of financial economy and from that of effective historical work during the biennium that the collections should be left in their present location, with the expectation that before the close of this biennium private benefactions will have solved the problem both of a suitable building and of an endowment furnishing at least partial support in enlarged quarters. The Chairman of the State Building Commission stated to this Board of Trustees, as he also had done to the previous Board, that it was his opinion that the present site of the Historical Society was best adapted to historical purposes, and that on the other hand the new building would be especially suited for commercial exhibits. It was doubtless with this thought in mind that the new building was erected without full consideration of the technical needs of an historical society.

This Board is now engaged in working out a plan for a widespread effort to secure funds which will relieve the State of much of its burden in the matter of historical work. We believe that there are many pioneer families who will gladly assist in rearing a fitting monument to the founders of this Commonwealth in the form of an archives and museum building. If the Governor and the Thirty-third Legislature of Nevada could in some special way express its confidence in the work already accomplished and in the ability to plan wisely for the future, such commendation might be a real help in the attempt to raise a private endowment.

As a Board we fully approve the detailed recommendations of the Secretary-Treasurer, and we trust that the financial estimates prepared by that officer will have the support of yourself and of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES ROGER HICKS, *President*,
BEULAH HERSHISER LEONARD,
BESSIE S. PERAZZO,
GERTRUDE MCCORMACK,
S. C. FLEMSTER,
EDITH WEST,
E. A. HANSEN,
HENRY ANDERSON.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and in that time it has achieved a great deal of progress. This progress has been made in many different ways. One of the most important has been the development of the American system of government. This system is based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. It is a system that has allowed the United States to become a great power in the world. Another important factor in the progress of the United States has been the development of its economy. The United States has a large and diverse economy, which has allowed it to become one of the most powerful nations in the world. This progress has been made possible by the hard work and sacrifice of the American people. It is a progress that has brought the United States to the forefront of the world. It is a progress that has made the United States a nation that is respected and admired by all.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1927.

HON. FRED BALZAR, *Governor of Nevada.*

SIR: The Secretary of the Nevada State Historical Society herewith submits a report of the transactions and work of this organization:

I. OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of this Society are three fold: First and most important, to bring to one centrally located place and there to preserve information relating to the antecedents of every phase of development in Nevada; second, to aid in the promotion of studies which will use this information to facilitate the further development of the State; third, to extend the knowledge of the resources and advantages of Nevada to citizens of other States and to diffuse within this Commonwealth a knowledge of those factors which are related to the future material and moral progress of the State. In other words, its work is preservative, digestive, distributive and in every respect educational. Its methods of action are through library, museum, publications, county committees, affiliated organizations, and gratuitous service in consultation and advice.

II. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE LEGISLATURE OF 1923

Thirteen thousand dollars was appropriated for the general historical work of the biennium. In an Act providing for a State Building within the city of Reno one of the objects was stated as being to provide suitable quarters for the Nevada State Historical Society. Because it was intended to provide such suitable quarters another Act was passed providing for the sale of the property then used by the Society, such sale to be consummated before the close of 1926.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY, 1925-1926

1. WORK OF PUBLICATION: In January of 1925 the Ninth Biennial Report of the Society was issued from the State Printing Office. The Secretary was unable to attend to the large amount of editorial labor needed in the preparation of the new volume of historical papers until late in 1926, at which time it was impossible for the State Printing Office to handle the printing of the book. The contract was therefore given by competitive bid to the Reno Printing Company. Whatever extra expense was thus entailed is more than offset by the saving of an editor's salary. The new volume, entitled "Nevada State Historical Society Papers, Vol. V." is a five hundred page book, illustrated by many reproductions of old maps and pictures. Besides the usual memorial papers it contains one critically written monograph by Miss Eunice Miller on the topic "The Timber Resources of Nevada." The diary account of the mission to the Indians at Las Vegas conducted by the Church of the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ in the 50's

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY SAMUEL JOHNSON. THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1790.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY SAMUEL JOHNSON. THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1790.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY SAMUEL JOHNSON. THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1790.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY SAMUEL JOHNSON. THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1790.

of the last century is well edited by Assistant Church Historian Andrew Jenson, of Salt Lake City. Another paper upon which much labor was spent in collecting the data is contributed by Mr. F. B. Kingsbury, whose kinsman was that pioneer who built the first toll road across the Sierra, and who also projected and built the wagon road known as the Kingsbury Grade. This latter paper deals with the history of Old Glendale and the later town of Sparks. An extract from "A Peep at Washoe," by J. Ross Browne, is reprinted because of its value for the Comstock area. The book is presented in the field of Nevada history with the belief that it adds another valuable contribution to this long neglected sphere of work.

2. **WORK OF ARRANGEMENT:** Particular attention has been given during this biennium to the work of making the library collections more accessible for the purpose of historical investigation. In addition to the completion of the catalog of books, a beginning has been made on the huge files of magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, and broadside materials.

3. **PERMANENT EQUIPMENT:** Because of the paramount need of museum cases for the Exposition display of the rare collections of the Society, money which, at the beginning of the last biennium, was intended for salaries of workers to organize and index the collections, has been diverted into the purchase of equipment. Eighteen new cases have thus been supplied, most of them patterned after the model which has proven most satisfactory for the de Young Memorial Museum of San Francisco.

4. **WORK OF GENERAL COLLECTION:** During the biennium this institution has been the recipient of many valuable gifts as well as some loans. Space does not permit mention of the various items. They cover the fields of prehistory (anthropology, archaeology and paleontology), modern Indian relics, minerals, coins, weapons, handicraft articles, pioneer portraits and souvenirs, political campaign relics, fire fighting paraphernalia and others too numerous to mention. Some things may be found here that belong neither to this State or to this country. They also are welcome by way of contrast and comparison. Some field work has been accomplished by the Secretary, especially in the Panaca district where a special committee has been organized, with Mrs. Annie R. Edwards as chairman, for the purpose of collecting the many relics of that section which illustrate the early history of the settlement there. A considerable consignment of museum relics is now awaiting shipment from that place.

In the general Library great progress has been made not only in the newspaper files, which the editors kindly continue to send, but also in the extension of exchanges and gifts. A considerable number of books have been purchased, as is our custom, in the attempt to build a real research library of Nevada history. In order to gain an adequate comprehension of the scope and value of both Library and Museum a visit must be paid to the Building.

5. **BUREAU OF INFORMATION:** As a general bureau of information on economic, political, and social questions pertaining to the State, the Historical Society has thus far performed one of its chief public services through a large and rapidly increasing correspondence. Also, research workers are increasingly using the library collections for

The first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the

the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the
the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the

the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the

the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the

the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the
the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the

the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the
the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the

the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the
the sixty-sixth is the fact that the
the sixty-seventh is the fact that the
the sixty-eighth is the fact that the
the sixty-ninth is the fact that the
the seventieth is the fact that the

obtaining answers to their problems. Some of these workers have come from great distances for this purpose, and have expressed their delight and astonishment at the treasures they have found. In the matter of correspondence no stenographer has thus far been employed, the Secretary rendering this service without charge.

6. BUILDING FUND AND ENDOWMENT: This subject is to be covered in the report of the Board of Trustees. But the Secretary wishes to say that for a quarter of a century she has been studying and visiting buildings of the type desired, and tentative plans were drawn several years ago and were endorsed by a leading eastern architect who has specialized in this kind of building. Various efforts have also been made to interest ex-Nevadans in the project of a Memorial Building for Nevada pioneers, and it is not unreasonable to expect that some of this work will begin to show fruit in the near future. It is the intention when the Exposition duties are ended to turn attention definitely to the task of securing private gifts for a suitable building and for an endowment fund.

REFERENCE NOTES FOR TABLE ON OPPOSITE PAGE

Dr. H. E. Bolton, of Berkeley, who is intimately acquainted with the price of historical labor on the Pacific Coast estimates that the minimum for a competent trained administrative worker would be \$4,000, and that \$5,000 might be necessary.

\$1,000 of this is estimated as additional expense because of Exposition display. The \$2,700 provides for one library cataloger and for one part-time museum assistant.

\$1,000 of this is estimated as additional expense because of Exposition display. The \$5,700 would be necessary for additional museum assistants and for the library cataloger.

\$75 of this was for a museum item which the Board thought desirable but which was rejected by the Board of Examiners. This accounts for the discrepancy between the balance shown on our budget and that on the report of the Controller.

In neither estimate is provision made for desirable archaeological or special pioneer investigation.

The following table shows the results of the study of the effect of the various factors on the rate of the reaction. The rate of the reaction was measured by the amount of iodine liberated in a given time. The results are given in the following table:

Factor	Rate of Reaction (g. I ₂ /l. H ₂ O/min.)
1. Temperature (°C.)	10
2. Concentration of H ₂ O ₂ (M)	20
3. Concentration of KI (M)	30
4. Concentration of H ⁺ (M)	40
5. Concentration of Fe ³⁺ (M)	50
6. Concentration of S ₂ O ₈ ²⁻ (M)	60
7. Concentration of S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻ (M)	70
8. Concentration of S ₂ O ₈ ²⁻ (M)	80
9. Concentration of S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻ (M)	90
10. Concentration of S ₂ O ₈ ²⁻ (M)	100

The results of the study show that the rate of the reaction is affected by the concentration of the various factors. The rate of the reaction increases with the concentration of H₂O₂, KI, H⁺, Fe³⁺, S₂O₈²⁻, and S₂O₃²⁻. The rate of the reaction decreases with the concentration of S₂O₈²⁻ and S₂O₃²⁻.

The following table shows the results of the study of the effect of the various factors on the rate of the reaction. The rate of the reaction was measured by the amount of iodine liberated in a given time. The results are given in the following table:

Factor	Rate of Reaction (g. I ₂ /l. H ₂ O/min.)
1. Temperature (°C.)	10
2. Concentration of H ₂ O ₂ (M)	20
3. Concentration of KI (M)	30
4. Concentration of H ⁺ (M)	40
5. Concentration of Fe ³⁺ (M)	50
6. Concentration of S ₂ O ₈ ²⁻ (M)	60
7. Concentration of S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻ (M)	70
8. Concentration of S ₂ O ₈ ²⁻ (M)	80
9. Concentration of S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻ (M)	90
10. Concentration of S ₂ O ₈ ²⁻ (M)	100

The results of the study show that the rate of the reaction is affected by the concentration of the various factors. The rate of the reaction increases with the concentration of H₂O₂, KI, H⁺, Fe³⁺, S₂O₈²⁻, and S₂O₃²⁻. The rate of the reaction decreases with the concentration of S₂O₈²⁻ and S₂O₃²⁻.

IV. FISCAL REPORT FOR 1925-1926, AND ESTIMATE OF GENERAL EXPENSES FOR 1927-1928

	Actual expenditure		Estimated expenditure in present quarters ^b		Estimated expenditure in State building ^a	
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1927	1928
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Administrative.....					\$4,000.00 ¹	\$4,000.00 ¹
Clerical.....	\$992.50	\$1,740.80	\$3,700.00 ²	\$2,700.00 ²	6,700.00 ³	5,700.00 ³
Other work.....	83.65	465.90	800.00	800.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Total salaries.....	\$776.15	\$2,206.70	\$4,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$11,900.00	\$10,900.00
<i>Traveling Expense—</i>						
Automobile.....	\$17.10	\$25.85				
Train.....	214.20	184.36				
Subsistence.....	185.90	98.97				
Total traveling expense.....	\$517.20	\$309.18	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$600.00
<i>Supplies—</i>						
Fuel.....	\$366.68	\$266.04				
Printing, job.....		180.75				
Water, light and motor.....	150.40	180.45				
Other.....	8.83	508.15				
Building.....	49.41	82.31				
Postage.....	6.50	203.11				
Total supplies.....	\$581.84	\$1,250.81	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Freight and transfer.....	\$20.50	\$17.34	\$300.00	\$100.00	\$300.00	\$100.00
Express.....	4.82	11.24	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
Telephone and telegrams.....	37.95	50.79				
Printing of biennial volume (including half tones and binding).....		\$2,373.01		\$2,500.00		2,500.00
Total miscellaneous.....	\$63.27	\$2,432.38	\$375.00	\$2,675.00	\$600.00	\$2,700.00
<i>Equipment—</i>						
Books.....	\$220.83	\$1,202.36	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00
Furniture.....	2.50	2,864.75	400.00	400.00	3,000.00	400.00
Binding.....		214.60	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Museum.....	8.00	201.95 ⁴	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Building improvements.....		52.48	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total equipment.....	\$231.33	\$4,536.04	\$1,550.00	\$1,550.00	\$4,150.00	\$1,550.00
Grand totals.....	\$2,169.79	\$10,755.11	\$7,925.00	\$9,225.00	\$18,150.00	\$14,650.00

For reference notes, see opposite page.

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR, 1925-1926

Receipts	\$13,000.00
Disbursements	12,924.90
Balance in State Treasury ¹	\$75.10

¹Harris and Ewing of Washington, D. C., who finished the life-size photograph of Governor Boyle from a negative made by them during the administration of Governor Boyle, did not return their bill in time for action in 1926.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1927-1928

1. **TAX LEVY FOR SUPPORT:** Two years ago the Governor suggested to the Board of Trustees that a tax levy might well be made for the use of this organization. We repeat herewith the statement made in our Ninth Biennial Report: "The advantages of such a provision are apparent. The assurance of a steady income would relieve the working officers of much expenditure of energy in the effort to secure appropriations, and this energy might well be utilized in the writing of Nevada history. By this method also the Board of Trustees would be able to plan for many years in advance and to conserve their funds for the execution of a far-reaching program."

2. **EXPOSITION DISPLAY:** The Nevada State Historical Society naturally has in its custody a large number of articles which are of interest to the general public as well as to the citizens of this State. It is the desire of this institution to make as creditable a display in the Exposition Building as space and money will permit. The north wing of the main floor and one basement room having been assigned by the Building Commission for this purpose, plans have been made for the exhibition of some of our rarest pioneer and Indian relics. Such a display will entail considerable extra expense, not only in preparation, moving, and placing of materials, but also in the supervision of them during the Exposition period. One thousand dollars has been listed in the budget for extra help, and \$200 for transfer charges. It is probable that the expense will exceed this amount.

3. **HOUSING:** It is the firm belief of the present executive officer of this institution that a grave mistake would be made by moving the Historical Society collections into the new State Building in Reno. Not only would the present executive officer be forced thereby to give up administration of the work, but looking ahead to the more distant future of the institution, it is at once apparent to the trained executive worker along these lines that the cramping influences of a location where expansion is impossible would soon seriously impede the progress of this historical work did it not entirely destroy the achievement. Any middle-aged resident of Nevada can easily recall the time when the Golden Gate Museum of San Francisco was smaller than the present collection of the Nevada State Historical Society. Yet today, in addition to the spacious edifice which for some years past has housed the de Young Memorial Museum (the old Golden Gate), over twenty-five new sections are being arranged to care for the treasures that are coming into their hands. Perhaps no one else other than the present Secretary of the Nevada State Historical Society understands through what effort the present site and buildings of the Historical Society have been secured. Perhaps no one else understands so well how ideal is that site as judged by the experience of those in other States who are engaged in the same kind of work. To let that site slip

from our grasp now for the sake of four or five thousand dollars would surely be false economy. Here a truly fit building for technical historical purposes could be erected by means of private gifts, and would stand as a permanent memorial to the pioneers of this State.

4. CURRENT WORK: This organization desires to be placed in a position to do a little better work than it has ever done before. It wishes to see at the close of the next biennium a classification of materials so accurate and so complete that the usefulness of the department will be largely increased. It wishes to be assured through moral and financial support that its opportunity to salvage the original sources of Nevada's history shall be greater than ever before. Realizing the financial condition of the State in these difficult years, it does not even seek to state the vision which it has of the accomplishments which might be made now, and which can never be realized in the future if neglected now, but for which no money provision seems possible at the present time. It lives in hope that another de Young will arise, having keen appreciation of the wonderful possibilities in that State of which the Comstock was the germ, and that the fairy wand of private wealth may be wielded in our behalf. As this institution, through the years of struggle, has sought to be faithful in that which is least, it now hopes to be entrusted with that which is greater. It has keen appreciation of the confidence which has been shown it in the past. It seeks increased opportunity to serve in the future.

Faithfully yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.

Secretary.

STATE OF NEVADA

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Nevada State Historical Society

1927-1928



THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
RENO, NEVADA

1929

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE EAST ASIAN LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1957-1958



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1929.

HON. F. B. BALZAR, *Governor of the State of Nevada.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of law, we herewith submit a report for the Nevada State Historical Society for the biennial term ending December 31, 1928.

Very respectfully yours,

A. J. MAESTRETTI, *President.*

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

ALBANY:

1882

W. H. BROWN, PRINTER.

NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS

(Constituting Board of Trustees)

Attorney A. J. MAESTRETTI.....	President
Professor S. C. FEEMSTER.....	Vice-President
Professor JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.....	Secretary-Treasurer-Curator
HENRY ANDERSON.....	Member at Large
E. A. HANSEN.....	Member at Large
Professor CHAS. R. HICKS.....	Member at Large
Mrs. BEULAH HERSHNER LEONARD.....	Member at Large
J. M. McCORMACK.....	Member at Large
Mrs. BESSIE SPERRY PERAZZO.....	Member at Large
T. F. SHONE.....	Member at Large
Mrs. EDITH WEST.....	Member at Large

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HON. F. B. BALZAR, *Governor of Nevada.*

SIR: Pursuant to law, we submit to you this report of the transactions of the Nevada State Historical Society for the biennium ending December 31, 1928, which report is accompanied by the report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The action of the Legislature of 1927 has seriously hampered the work of the Society, but it has not in any sense weakened the ardor of those charged with the supervision of its affairs.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature to convene in 1929 will exercise its action to the end that the Nevada Historical Society may be restored to its former condition of efficiency and service to the people of this State in carrying out the ideals of those pioneer men and women who made it possible that the State of Nevada might have an Historical Society worthy of the name.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. MAESTRETTI, *President.*

S. C. FEEMSTER,

H. ANDERSON,

C. R. HICKS,

Mrs. LEONARD,

J. M. McCORMACK,

Mrs. PERAZZO,

T. F. SHONE,

Mrs. G. T. WEST,

E. A. HANSEN.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER-CURATOR

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1929.

HON. F. B. BALZAR, *Governor of Nevada.*

SIR: The Secretary of the Nevada State Historical Society herewith submits a report of the transactions and work of this organization from January to June, 1927:

Salaries—

Clerical.....	\$540.75	
Other work.....	23.00	
		\$563.75

Traveling Expense—

Automobile.....	\$15.00	
Train.....	23.25	
Subsistence.....	20.10	
		58.35

Supplies—

Fuel.....	\$110.31	
Printing, job.....	16.25	
Water, light and motor.....	56.15	
Office.....	23.45	
Building.....	9.20	
		209.36

Miscellaneous—

Freight and transfer.....	\$50.50	
Express.....	1.52	
Telephone and telegrams.....	35.46	
		\$87.48

Equipment—

Book (delayed bill).....	\$3.40	
Photograph of Gov. Boyle (delayed bill).....	75.00	
		78.40

Grand totals..... \$997.34

SUMMARY OF FISCAL REPORT

Receipts.....	\$1,000.00
Disbursements, January to June, 1927.....	997.34
Balance in State Treasury.....	\$2.66

Note: Bills paid privately by the Secretary have been so large that the balance of \$2.66 is inconsequential.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY 1927-1928

Since the appropriation was exhausted early in 1927, and since the collections were taken by order of the State Building Board, the Society has found it impossible to make any collections or to do any work on those made in the past years. Neither has it been possible to either publish or prepare materials for publication. Papers which continue to come to the Secretary are being preserved and correspondence is being answered so far as this is possible without the use of the historical library.

Very truly yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,

Secretary.

F 936.617



